

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

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1345 F.
(1935-36 A.C.)

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REPORT FOR 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

D.O. No. 89 Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN { 11th BAIHMAN, 1347 F.
{ 14th DECEMBER, 1937 A.C.

SUBJECT

**Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.C.)**

Personnel.—There was no change in the personnel of the department during the year under review.

His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to confer the title of O.B.E., on the Director, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, in recognition of meritorious services rendered by him in the preservation and study of the monuments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Survey of Monuments.—Two important surveys were carried out this year in the Raichūr district and some prehistoric sites were excavated. Detailed reports of the excavations and the antiquities they yielded, are appended at the end of the report. Another interesting article on this subject is a paper (attached as appendix D) prepared by one of the Assistant Directors and read at the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held at Oslo (Norway).

A group of important monuments surveyed in the same district comprises about a dozen temples of Gabbūr where several contemporary inscriptions were found. The conservation of the more important buildings of this group is being taken in hand.

A new *vihara* cave has been discovered at Bhokardan in the Aurangabād district. This old shrine possesses a number of interesting sculptures and one of its columns bears an inscription of about the 9th century A.D. Steps are being taken to make necessary repairs for the preservation of the *vihara*.

Two Chalukyan temples for years concealed under an overgrowth of vegetation were surveyed in the Warangal district and the Department decided to repair and protect them.

Conservation.—The work of conservation of the Ajanta caves continued, and a number of useful repairs and minor excavations were carried out. A metal road from the Fardapur Rest House to these caves has been now completed and an easy access to them in all the seasons of the year made possible.

The report also gives details of other conservation works carried out at Ellora caves, Khuldabād, Daulatabād Fort, Aurangabād and on a somewhat larger

scale at Bidar, where a number of archaeological monuments have been recently cleared and are being preserved by timely and scientific repairs.

Epigraphy and Publications.—A number of inscriptions dating from the Pre-Moslem period and others belonging to the Moslem medieval dynasties have been brought to light and are being properly edited and published. Some other publications by the Department are mentioned in the report under review. It is to be hoped that the book on Bidar that was promised some years ago will soon be completed and made available to the public.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Department for the year under review was Rs. 94,671, marking a slight increase on last year's total of Rs. 93,218, while Rs. 65,255 and 16,898 were spent on the conservation of monuments and the maintenance of the Hyderabad Museum respectively.

Government are pleased to note the progress and efficient working of the Department under its able Director, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, and his competent assistants.

(By Order)

(Sd.) AZHAR HUSAIN,

*Offg. Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded to :—

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Miham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archaeological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.

No. 763

FROM

GHULAM YAZDANI, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.,

Director, Archaeological Department,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Gov-

Hyderabad-Deccan.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police, and General (Archaeological) Depart-

Hyderabad-Deccan.

Dated, Hyderabad-Deccan, the 6th November.

SIR,

I have the honour to send herewith two copies of the *Annual Report* of the Department for the year 1345 H.

I regret very much the unavoidable delay in submitting the Report, necessitated by myself as well as my staff being out on tour during the latter half of the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GHULAM YAZDANI,

Director of Archaeology.

Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year personnel under review. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, owing to pressure of official duties could not devote himself to the compilation of the various publications for which he had requested Government to place him on Special Duty. Towards the close of the year he proceeded on privilege leave for four months (16th Mîhr, 1345 F. to 1st Bahman, 1346 F.) and during his absence the Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, officiated for him.

It is gratifying to note here that on the Ex-King Emperor's last Birthday (23rd June, 1936), His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the title of O.B.E. on the Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, in appreciation of his talents as an archaeologist and in due recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him in the preservation and study of the monuments of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

The Director toured in the Warangal, Raichur, Bidar, Aurangabâd and Tours Nalgonda Districts for 42 days and the Assistant Directors, Mr. Syed Yusuf and Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad toured in the Warangal, Bidar, Gulbarga, Medak and Karîmmagar Districts for 15 and 80 days respectively. The object of these tours was to survey the newly discovered monuments and also to supervise the excavation and conservation works which were being carried out in these districts. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Directors are given in their diaries published in this report as Appendices F, G and H.

Several new monuments of considerable archaeological importance were surveyed during the year in the Raîchûr, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Bidar, Aurangabâd, Medak and Karîmmagar Districts. But the most interesting and by far the most important discoveries made during the year were the prehistoric sites explored and surveyed by the Department in the western talukas of the Raîchûr district. The names of the sites together with the talukas are given below:—

Name of site	Name of Taluka	Name of site	Name of Taluka
Alisindî Hill	Deodurg	Anandgal	Manwî
Sirwâr	"	Hâlapûr	"
Benkâl	Gangawati	Kotegal	"

<i>Name of site</i>	<i>Name of Taluqa</i>	<i>Name of site</i>	<i>Name of Taluqa</i>
Kerehal	Gangawati	Kautāl	Manwī
Anshuspur	Lingsugur	Nawalkāl	"
Bellamrayangudda	"	Watgal	"
Gaudār	"	Sobarkallūr	Sindhmūr
Honhālli	"	Rodalkonda	"
Machmūr	"	Agolī	"
Matbal	"	Chik Hesūr	"
Maskī	"	Kurkundi	"
Wandallī	"	Pathanduddī	"
Yerguntī	"		

One of the above sites, namely Maskī in the Lingsugur Taluqa, was already well-known to scholars on account of its Asokan Rock Edict.¹ During the year under review a thorough survey was made of the hill on which the edict appears. The hill extends over a mile east to west and is honeycombed with natural caverns; while on the slopes of the hill artefacts, iron slag and painted pottery are found in great abundance. On a close examination of the area it was found that the old town was situated some three hundred yards to the west of the modern village and there was originally a paved passage from the bank of the river to the old town, the traces of the pavement still existing near the foot of the mound on which the Mānappa temple (Goldsmith's temple) (Plate VII *a-b*) is built. Excavations were made at two places in this area, and a number of furnaces in which gold and silver were smelted in early days have been found (Plate I *b*). On passing the earth through fine wire-sieves, a large number of beads were found. They are of lapis lazuli, carnelian, onyx, garnet and crystal (Plate II *a*). The beads are of different shapes and show considerable skill in their manufacture. Some carnelian beads bear white inlay work, the pattern being straight and wavy lines. Among the lapis lazuli beads a few are of a triangular shape resembling those found by Sir John Marshall at Mohenjo-Daro. Lapis lazuli beads have previously been found by us in cairns at Raigir (Nalgonda district) and Dornakal (Warangal district), and as this stone is not found in India it appears that it was held in considerable esteem in those days and was brought from Baluchistan and countries around the north-west frontier of India (Plate VI *a-b*).

The Department has also excavated several natural caverns (Plate I *a*), the interiors of which were filled up with silt brought in by rain water during the course of many centuries. The excavation disclosed that these caverns at a later time were occupied by hermits of the Lingayat sect whose skeletons with pottery and iron implements have been discovered. The silt dug out from the caverns was passed through sieves and disclosed a large number of agate and chert flakes and beads.

¹ This edict was discovered by the Director in the year 1915 and published as a separate Memoir (No. 1) of the Hyderabad Archaeological Series.

Maski has traces of old gold workings, but as during our survey chippings of stone implements and pygmy flakes have been found in great abundance, it appears that the hill was the abode of neolithic man as well for a considerable period (14 ft. 6 in. a-d). Among the antiquities of the historic period, there is a seal which has a bull or a lion in the middle and a legend the characters of which are similar to those found in the early coins of India (Plate V d). A detailed report on the excavations at Maski is published in this *Report* as Appendix B.

The notes of the Director on the pre-historic sites in the Raichur district are given in a separate report published as Appendix A of this *Report*. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad Sahib, who accompanied the Director in his tour of the Raichur district and helped him in the investigation of the various sites, was subsequently deputed to attend the International Congress of Pre-historic and Proto-historic Sciences held at Oslo. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad Sahib read at this Congress a paper on the prehistoric sites of the Raichur District which was much appreciated by the audience. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad's paper is published as Appendix D in this *Report*.

To complete the account of the exploration of the Raichur district it must be made of the Mudgal Fort which has almost a continuous history from the time of the Yadava kings when it was the seat of a provincial governor up to the Victorian period of the British history in India, for in the treaty of 1858 we find Mudgal included in the districts which were returned to H.E.H. the Nizam. A separate article on the Fort of Mudgal by the Director is published as Appendix C in this *Report*.

Another group of important monuments surveyed in the Raichur district comprises the temples of Gabbur which besides the variety of their designs give an additional interest for the antiquary in possessing several contemporary inscriptions. The distance of Gabbur from Raichur is fifteen miles as the crow flies, but proceeding by a motor-car one has to go first to Kalmalla on the Raichur-Lingsugur road and afterwards to divert to the Deodurg fair weather road. The way from Deodurg to Gabbur consists only of a cart track and is not fit for motor traffic except in summer.

The most important temples are :—

(1) *Male Samkara Kā Deval*, or the shrine dedicated to Samkara, a name of Siva (doer of good) (Plate XI a-b). The temple is built of rough grey stone and has a high plinth. The plan of the building consists of a porch (11 ft. 5 in. square) towards the north, a hall (38 ft. square) with a music pavilion (16 ft. 6 in. square) in the middle, an ante-chamber (13 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 4 in.) and a shrine (16 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.). The door of the shrine has perforated stone screens at either side and a carved frieze at the top, which contains the figure of the Gaja-Laksmi in the middle. There are also *dvarpalas*, a pair at the door of the shrine and another, larger in size, at the main entrance. The carving is plain on account of the roughness of the stone. There is a cistern, 134 ft. square, in front of the temple. There are two inscriptional tablets, one near the northern entrance, and the other near the western. Impressions of these two inscriptions have been taken. The plinth of the temple requires repair and the roof is also in

need of attention for grass is growing over it. The conservation of this temple will be included in the next year's programme of special repairs.

(2) *The temple of Venkatesvara.*—It is built at the western side of a large cistern, styled the *Sāt bāolī* or the 'seven cisterns' on account of its vast expanse (Plate X b). The cistern has finely carved masonry steps all round but they have decayed because of the inclemencies of the weather and the neglect of centuries. The principal temple is closed on all sides with beautifully carved 'screens' and the access is from a door facing the north. The plan of the building consists of a porch (8 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 8 in.) facing the north, a hall (22 ft. square) with a music mandap (11 ft. square) in the middle, and shrines with ante-chambers on three sides towards the east, the west and the south.¹ The shrine towards the south has a corridor round it in which nine *salunkas* have been fixed. There is a *salunka* inside the shrine as well, and originally there was also a *linga*, but now in its place an image of Visnu has been installed, its appearance being somewhat damaged by pious votaries who have filled its eyes with silver. The image of Visnu in the western shrine is beautifully carved, and has so far escaped the zeal of votaries for the ornamentation of divine images. The eastern shrine has a *linga*.

The carvings on the exterior of this temple, representing figures of deities and animals, are elegant, and among these the figures of elephants are particularly striking. A square pillar, on which an inscription is carved, is fixed in the court of this temple, at the north-east angle. In recent times considerable alterations and additions have been made to the western side of this temple, which is used as a *mutt* or monastery now. There is a temple to the west of this *mutt* which will be described in its proper place.

(3) *Temple of Vasveshvar.*—This temple adjoins Venkatesvar's temple on the east. It has a roughly carved lamp-post in its court and the effigies of two elephants at its entrance. On entering the court, the visitor first notices a temple to his right and another in front. The plan of the temple on the right consists of a small room (12 ft. 10 in. square) with a narrow corridor and an ante-chamber (7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.) and a shrine (7 ft. 6 in. square) at its western end. There is a *linga* and also the figure of Kumara (son of Sūrya) in the shrine.

The temple in front, towards the south, is entered by a small door. Its plan consists of a hall (22 ft. square) with shrines on three sides, towards the east, the west and the south. Each of these shrines has an ante-chamber in front of it but the dimensions of the shrines as well as those of the ante-chambers are very insignificant, the former measuring 8 ft. by 6 ft. 9 in. and the latter 6 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. A large *nandi* is now placed in the ante-chamber of the eastern shrine. The western shrine has a *linga* and the southern an image of Visnu. The latter figure is damaged. The door of the western shrine is most elegantly carved, particularly the female figure at the right end of the frieze. An inscriptive tablet may be seen near the *nagulculas*, and other religious figures are fixed near the steps descending to the tank from this temple.

Reverting our footsteps to the temple of Venkatesvara, it may be observed that there are two adjuncts to this temple; one towards the north and the other

¹ The shrines and ante-chambers are of uniform size, each measuring 8 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft.

towards the west, both being used as *mutts*. The *mutt* towards the west has a temple behind it, containing an inscription. The plan of this temple consists of a hall (20 ft. square) with shrines on three sides. The shrines have ante-chambers, the latter measuring 8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. and the former 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. The shrine towards the north has a projection on one side which is, however, modern. The style of architecture of this group of temples belongs to the 10th to 12th centuries A.D. and they all appear to have been built during this period. The plans are more or less stereotyped, square halls with projections on three sides, serving the purpose of shrines generally dedicated to the Hindu Triad, Siva, Visnu and Brahma. The pillars are low and the interiors dark and mysterious. The carving on the other hand is elegant and vivacious showing the artists' delight in the pleasures of life.

At the back of the *mutt* to the north of Venkatesvara's temple, the remains of another temple may be seen. They consist of some cells which are now partly buried under debris and earth.

(4). *Ishvara Deval*.—About one hundred yards further north there is another temple, dedicated to Siva. The temple has an inscriptional tablet in its court. The plan of the temple consists of a porch (9 ft. square), a hall (16 ft. square), an ante-chamber (9 ft. by 4 ft.) and a shrine (9 ft. square). The carving of this temple is plain. There is a small bull (*nandi*) in the court. Proceeding further, towards the village *Chaodi*, another temple may be noticed which is similar in plan to Ishvara's temple (No. 4). It has a *nandi* in its hall and the image of Virabhadra in the shrine.

(5) *Ganni-gudi Mutt*.—Going further, towards the north there is a *mutt*, styled the *Ganni-gudi Mutt*. It has a beautifully carved door but the interior is filthy, being used as a cattle pen. The *mutt* has a shrine at its back.

To the north-east of the latter there is a structure with a ruined temple in the ground floor and a mosque at the top. There is a tank in front of this structure, and it appears that originally the tank was connected with the temple which has fallen into ruins now.

(6) *Bhangar Basappa Temple*.—At a short distance from the latter shrine is a modern temple, called the *Bhangar Basappa Gudi*. It has a hall open from three sides and a shrine containing an image of Ganesa. There are also two *nandis*, one of a fairly large size and the other small. An inscriptional tablet is fixed outside this temple towards the south-west.

(7) *Chāndī Gate*.—Near the last mentioned temple is the *Chāndī Gateway*, the outer arch of which shows Moslem influence. There are temples on either side of the gateway, facing the north, and an inscriptional tablet is fixed near the arched entrance. The plan of the temples consists of a hall, an ante-chamber and a shrine. The temple on the left has effigies of two elephants near the entrance and a *linga* inside the shrine. The other temple has the image of Visnu in the shrine. The carving, like the architecture of these two temples, is very plain, and they do not appear to be old.

(8) *Hanumān's Temple*.—Almost facing the *Chāndī Gateway* is a temple dedicated to the monkey-god, Hanumān. It has a long inscription carved on the

plinth of the temple, extending to several stones. The plan of the temple consists of a pillared hall (22 ft. by 21 ft.) and a shrine (8 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.), the latter with a circumambulatory passage 7 ft. wide. The door of the shrine has carved screens on either side, and in the interior is the image of a Hanumān resting on a *salunka*. The treatment of the hair of some male figures carved in the hall is interesting.

(9) *Temple near the Jāmi' Masjid.*—Near the principal mosque of the village there is another temple dedicated to the worship of Siva. It has a small *nandi* and a *linga* in the hall, two loose images of Ganapati in the ante-chamber and another *linga* in the shrine. The architectural style of the temple is plain, but the building has a high plinth. An inscriptional tablet is fixed in the temple.

Near the northern end of the mud-wall (enclosure) of the village is a tank with some old temples at its western bank. One of them is dedicated to Hanuman, and it has an inscriptional tablet.

On coming out from the western gate of the village, which is styled the Mosur-kul gate, the visitor will notice another temple dedicated to Siva. The ante-chamber of this temple has beautiful perforated screens and also a pair of *dvarapalas*. In this temple there are also the effigies of two elephants, unfortunately, mutilated. An inscriptional tablet may also be seen in the court of this temple, in the south-east portion.

In the close vicinity of the temple is a well, and along the flight of steps a black stone tablet is fixed which bears an inscription. The tablet is now partly buried under earth.

From this temple a general view of the enclosure walls of Gabbūr can be had. They are of different periods, but the most interesting feature which they present is the square form of their bastions which are apparently of Moslem design. Some scholars have recorded the existence of three inscriptional tablets in the environs of Gabbūr towards the north-west : (1) at Yellur Bandī, (2) in Jambulingaya temple, and (3) in Nagerbhushan temple. I investigated these sites, but could not trace the tablets.

On the main road from Raichūr to Lingsugur, at the place where the road branches towards Deodurg, is a temple dedicated to Siva. In the enclosure wall of this temple, towards the south and east, two black stone tablets bearing Canarese inscriptions, are built. On account of exposure, the letters of these inscriptions are nearly obliterated.

Passing on to the Aurangabād District, a new *vihara* cave has been discovered at Bhokardan, a taluqa town, Lat. 20° 16' N. and Long. 75° 46' 56" E. The *vihara* consists of a double hall, with six cells at the back. Both apartments of the hall conjointly measure 60 ft. by 30 ft. and the cells, each of them, 10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. The columns of the hall are plain but massive in proportion, and one of them bears an inscription the script of which appears to be of the 9th century A.D. The impressions of the inscription have been sent to Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, Epigraphist to the Government of India, for decipherment of the text.¹ There are sculptures

¹ Dr. Chakravarti has written to me that the inscription is in Kannada-Telugu characters of about the 9th century A.D. It reads (*Sri*) *Utpallipidugu*, which appears to be the name of a Telugu-Chola or Pallava chief, as names ending in *pidugu* are found in those two families.

on the right and left walls of the *vihara* as also at the doorways of the cells. The shrine has a pair of *dvarapala* carved along the jambs of the door. Inside the shrine there are traces of a *yoni*, and the *vihara* originally seems to have been dedicated to the Saivite worship.

Among the principal sculptures those on the right wall are (1) Visu resting on the serpent, (2) Siva and Parvati and another female deity riding on a peacock, (3) four female deities who are seated while another is standing, (4) figures of animals and birds—peacock, elephant, buffalo and giraffe and (5) Siva with two gods in front of him. The sculptures on the left wall represent (1) A woman armed with bow and arrow, (2) Elephant-fight and Tiger-fight, (3) God and Goddess with warriors and (4) some male and female figures both in the standing and sitting positions.

Owing to the neglect of centuries and the inundations of the river Kelna, on the bank of which the *vihara* is excavated, it was choked with silt and access to the interior of the cave was difficult. The silt was removed immediately after the discovery and steps are being taken to repair the columns and the lower parts of the walls and door frames which have decayed owing to moisture. It is also proposed to build a strong embankment in front of the cave so that the water of the stream may not cause any further havoc at the time of its inundation during the rainy season.

In the course of exploring the northern parts of the Aurangabād District a visit was paid to the battle-field of Assaye—Lat. $20^{\circ} 15' 15''$ N., Long. $75^{\circ} 56' 15''$ E. The place is some seven miles east of Bhokardan and 15 to 16 miles from Silloq which is on the main road from Aurangabād to Ajanta. A tablet is set up at the site where the gallant men of the 74th Highlanders, the 19th Light Dragoons and 4th Madras Cavalry gave their lives in winning the battle against the Marathas. The village of Assaye is included in a *jāgīr* the holder of which has been requested to build a bungalow for the comfort of those who may visit this important historic site.¹ The place is accessible by motor during winter, and when the Silloq-Bhokardan road has been consolidated the means of communication will become comparatively easier.

The survey operations were extended to the northernmost limit of the district, and the forts of Baitalbārī and Visagārī were also explored. The former (Plate XII a) is a hill fort situated some ten miles west of Fardapur. The Ajanta *ghāts* about this locality attain their highest elevation and are nearly 1,000 ft. above the plains of Khāndesh. The fort has some old guns mounted on its walls, but all the inner buildings are in ruins. The fort of Visagārī or 'Abbāsgārī (Plate XII b) is some three miles further west, being situated at the head of the valley in which the Ghatotkachī *viharas* are excavated. The old name of the fort was Taltam which is mentioned in contemporary Mughal writings. There are two inscriptions, one on the Jarundi gate belonging to the reign of Murtaza Nizām Shāh and being dated 989 H. The other inscription mentions the name of

¹ It is interesting to note that fragments of field-pieces, cannon balls, musket balls and grape shots are still found in the fields when the cultivator ploughs the land. During our short visit we were able to collect a large number of bullets which have since been deposited at the Hyderabad Museum.

Aurangzeb and it is carved on the Baitalbārī gateway. There is a third gateway which is called the Jinjāla Darwāza but it has no inscription. The bastions and walls of the Fort are built of large blocks of masonry, and are in a fair state of preservation, but the inner buildings of the fort, consisting of palaces and mosques, have fallen into ruins. The height of the walls is some twenty feet, and a bastion which is built in the southern part of the fort rises to a height of thirty-five feet. One piece of sculpture shows a tiger, holding four elephants, one each under his four paws. There is another sculpture, near the mosque, representing an elephant with chains round his trunk and feet. There are two tanks inside the fort, one of which is called the *Dudya Talāo* or the Milk Tank on account of the sweetness of its water. The two inscriptions of the fort are being edited in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, surveyed some monuments in the Warangal and Medak districts which are described below:—

‘*Katačhpūr Temples*: The village of Katačhpūr lies in dense forest a furlong to the west of the Warangal-Mulug Road, midway between the 17th and 18th milestone. The village has been considerably reduced, now containing only ten or twelve thatched huts. To the north of the village is an extensive sheet of fresh water that goes by the name of Katačhpūr Tank. On the southern *bund* of the tank, concealed under a thick palmyra grove and overgrown with rank vegetation, are the remains of two *Chalukyan* temples, which from their general plan, architectural features and traits of workmanship, appear to be contemporary with the Pālampet, Ghanpūr and Thousand Pillar Temples (Plates XIII *a-b*). The temples are constructed of grey granite, chiselled and dressed most elegantly, and are similar to each other in size and form, being both cruciform in plan and measuring 54 ft. each way. But the temples differ from each other in one respect, and, that is, that the first temple, as the visitor enters the area from the east, has its entrance towards the north, whereas the entrance of the other temple (to the west of the former) faces the east. That the temples were dedicated to Saivite worship is evidenced by the existence of a mutilated *nandi* placed on the platform to the right of the steps leading to the entrance porch. The carvings on the doorjambs and the *lingas* inside the shrines are further proof of the Saivite form of worship to which the temples were originally dedicated. But one extraordinary object which holds the attention of the visitor is a Visnu figure fixed on to a square *yoni* and kept in the main shrine of temple No. 2. The *yoni* is always the seat of the *linga*, the association of this object here with the figure of Visnu is therefore a thing which is a little perplexing at first sight. But from all appearances this seems to be a change which has taken place in later times. Both temples lie in a rectangular court enclosed by a massive stone masonry wall similar in technique to the enclosure wall of the Pālampet temples.

‘The temples, having been deserted for centuries, are in a bad state of preservation. The Department is adopting measures to repair and protect them.

‘*Temples and other monuments at Kondapaka*: Kondapaka is a village of modest dimensions in the Siddipet Taluqa, Medak District. The village is approached by a cart track starting from the 54th milestone of the Hyderabad-Siddipet road

and leading to the town, which lies at a distance of about 2 miles to the west of the road. To the extreme west of the town surrounded by fields are two old Saivite temples about 10 ft. apart from each other and enclosed by a coarse but massive stone masonry wall. The enclosure had originally two entrances, both being placed in front of the temples, but of these only the eastern entrance is now kept open and the other has been blocked up. The temples themselves are not important either from any architectural or artistic point of view, being plain Hemadpanti structures with substructure of massive stone masonry and the *sikharas* of brick and lime. The walls and roofs of the buildings are very low, being 8 ft. in height, and the interiors are extremely dark. Temple No. 1 (north) is a single-shrined temple with a *mandapa* in front and surrounded by a gallery; and temple No. 2 (South) is a triple-shrined structure with the *mahamandapa* in the middle. Both the temples face towards the east and the shrines contain *lingas* and detached images of Virabhadra and other deities.

Though of no great significance architecturally, the importance of the temples lies in the two inscriptions which exist in the vicinity. A black basalt tablet fixed opposite the entrance of temple No. 1 has been inscribed on its three faces. A monolithic pillar (*dipdan*)—11' 2" above ground level—stands just behind the inscription slab. Another inscription slab (in two pieces) lies opposite temple No. 2. This slab has been carved out of the bottom of a previous *nandi* as is evidenced by the pedestal as well as the traces of the chains and bells that decked the neck of the animal. The inscription runs on all the four sides of the slab. Both the inscriptions, which are in old Telugu and belong to the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, have been copied and arrangements are being made to decipher them. It is hoped that when the records are studied they may throw some light on the events of the age.

About six furlongs to the south-west of the village of Kondapaka is a picturesque hillock known as the Mahaleshvara. On the top of the hillock is a big boulder the western face of which contains a long inscription in old Canarese. The inscribed space measures 6 ft. by 5 ft. and the letters are in a tolerably well-preserved state, but as the surface of the stone is extremely coarse and rugged, it is not possible to obtain a rubbing of the inscription. It can, however, be photographed. A wide but extremely low natural cavern, which also faces the west, exists near the brow of the hill. The cavern is devoid of any inscription or any other features of archaeological interest, but red ochre has been applied to its façade in later days and a detached slatestone figure of a *nandi* as well as the head of the image of a Hindu deity are placed inside the cavern.

About a mile and a half to the north-east of the village (i.e. about half a mile from the Hyderabad-Siddipet road) is another big boulder, about 8 ft. in diameter, situated in a field. This boulder also bears a large Canarese inscription carved on its top. The inscribed space measures 6 ft. by 4½ ft. and the letters are extraordinarily bold, being 2 in. high. As the surface of the boulder is extremely rough and the letters are a little abraded it is not possible to obtain an estampage of the inscription. But this inscription also can be photographed.

In a small temple in the fields towards the south of the village is a detached image of Virabhadra, about 4 ft. high. The image is very handsome and is a fair

specimen of the Chalukyan school. The modelling and anatomy of the body of the sculpture is of a superior order but the head is a little crude, being more of a conventional type. As the temple and the image are both deserted and no worship is offered to them the image may be transferred with the consent of the Revenue authorities to the Hyderabad Museum for exhibition.'

During the year under report several new prehistoric sites have been discovered. Their exact localities and the names of the persons who have discovered the sites are given below :—

Serial No	Locality	Nature of the site	Name of the discoverer	Reference
1	<i>Teghīpur</i> : about a mile and a half to the south-west of Timmapur Railway Station, Hyderabad-Mahbubnagar M.G. line.	A group of cairns. The diameter varies from 10 ft. to 50 ft.	Brigadier G. de la P. Beresford.	<i>Vide</i> his letter dated 20-11-35.
2	<i>Mallur</i> : 4 miles from Mungapet village, a <i>Jagir</i> in the Mulug Taluk, Warangal District. The site is called Rākshāsudū and is situated on a hill.	Dolmens which contain stone implements inside.	Dr. C. F. Chinoy, Asst. Director, Medical Dept., Hyderabad-Dn.	<i>Vide</i> his letter dated 8-2-36.
3	<i>Utnoor</i> : The site is situated a mile south-west of Utnoor, Nizamabad-Hyderabad M.G. line.	Cairn. Also found a chalcedony core with six or seven ribs.	Hon. Sir Theodore Tinker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue and Police Member.	<i>Vide</i> his letter dated 13-1-36.
4	<i>Mahbubnagar Road</i> , Mile 47.5.	Stone alignment	Do. ..	<i>Vide</i> his letter dated 7-8-35.
5	<i>Mahbubnagar Road</i> , Mile 34.2.	Cairns	Do. ..	<i>Vide</i> his letter dated 7-8-35.
6	<i>Gurramgudda</i> : Mile 6, Hyderabad-Ibrahimpatan Road, District Atrāf Balda.	Cairns	Mr. S. Yusuf, Asst. Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad-Dn.	
7	<i>Madigor Ghursu</i> : 5 miles to the south-east of Hanamkonda, Warangal District.	Cairns	Do.	
8-II	<i>Hyderabad-Pillalmari Road</i> , Miles 61.6, 68.6, 70 and 73.7.	Groups of cairns	Mr. K. M. Ahmad, Curator, Hyderabad Museum.	
12-13	<i>Upalpahād</i> : 74 miles from Hyderabad-Pillalmari Road. There are two sites of prehistoric graves: one to the north-west of the Upalpahād village and the other to the south-west of it.	Cromlechs and Cairns. Circles of some of the Cairns have a diameter of 35 ft. Quite close to Upalpahād on the banks of the Musi river pieces of polished pottery bearing various designs have been found in great abundance.	Do.	

The work of the conservation of the Ajanta caves continued as usual during ~~Conservation~~ the year. The preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling of Cave I which had been occupying the Department's attention for the last two years has progressed considerably. As a result, the entire ceiling of the antechamber of this cave has been fully conserved and the two well known subjects, the Temptation of the Buddha and the Miracle of Sarasvatī, have received a thorough treatment. The central portion of the ceiling of this cave, which was badly cracked, has also been restored by means of cement plaster stained to match the original colour. In Cave XVII the work of the repairs to the ceiling of the verandah was taken in hand and a greater half of the work was executed towards the close of the year. As a result of the excavations carried out in front of Cave XXVI the old court and the steps of that cave have been exposed to view. The excavations have also disclosed the remains of two chapels, one on either side of the court, besides the carving of the plinth of the main temple.

Among the maintenance works the following deserve special mention :—

- (a) The lower portion of the walls of Cave I, which was disintegrating, has been strengthened by means of cement plaster, and repairs have been executed to the parapet opposite the cave.
- (b) A new ramp was constructed in front of Cave I and this affords an easy access to the cave.
- (c) A new coping has been added to the parapet in front of Caves IV and VII.
- (d) A new railing and parapet have been erected opposite Cave VII.
- (e) A parapet wall has been constructed in front of Caves VIII and IX and new steps have been cut in the rock to facilitate access to the caves.
- (f) The debris and fallen rock lying in between Caves IX and X have been cleared away and a new parapet constructed in front of the caves.
- (g) The stupa and the pillars of Cave IX which were decaying at the bottom have been strengthened by means of cement plaster stained to match the original colour.
- (h) The openings of the doors and windows of Cave XVI which had badly decayed have been repaired by means of cement concrete and their decayed wooden frames have been replaced by new ones.

The caves road, from Fardapur Rest House to Ajanta caves, the construction of which was in progress in the year 1344 Fasli and mentioned in the Department's *Annual Report* relating to that year, has been completed during the year under review. A total sum of Rs. 76,200 was spent on this work. The road has been constructed by the Public Works Department and the question of access to the caves in all the seasons of the year has thus been settled once for all.

At Ellora, the campaign of the conservation of the caves continued as usual. In addition to the general repairs and clearance of the caves, new approaches were constructed to the Ramesvara and Sita-kī-Nahānī. Previously the paths to these caves, although motorable, were rather steep but the new approaches have now rendered the caves most easily accessible. The passage between Caves XXVII and XXVIII has also been widened to afford easier access to the caves.

The network of roads inside the fort was further extended and the construction of the new circuit road outside the Fort also made considerable progress during the year.

The work relating to the conservation of the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan, referred to in the *Annual Report* for 1944-45, made considerable progress during the year. The hall behind the mosque in the right wing has been conserved and suitable repairs executed to the walls, roofs and terraces of the building.

In the group of the tombs of the Baridi kings special attention was paid to the Tomb of Amir Barid II. This monument, which was started on an extensive scale, remained incomplete from the beginning. The tops and masonry joints of the walls, being exposed for centuries to the inclemency of the weather, were falling into ruin. The Department adopted timely measures to protect the monument from further decay. Repairs were also carried out on the other minor tombs in the vicinity of this monument and the whole group of buildings has thus been thoroughly conserved. At 'Ali Barid's tomb besides petty repairs on the building, the interior of the dome was washed clean of the dust gathered for centuries. This has helped to display the whole array of the tile work in its full glory. Repairs were also executed to the dome of Ibrahim Barid's tomb.

The steps of the Farh Bagh had been damaged by rains, as there was no suitable arrangement for the drainage of water. A masonry drain has been constructed along the steps and the steps themselves have been suitably repaired. The roof of the Farh Bagh mosque has been repaired and the drainage of the building improved. New steps have been built for the convenience of those visitors who want to see the buildings in the lower stages of this garden.

During the year under report the Director of Archaeology carried out a thorough ~~Excavation~~ survey of prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Raichur District. At Maski the Asokan Edict had already been discovered in 1915 A.D. During the year under review excavations were conducted on and around this site, as a result of which many prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities were discovered. The stone implements, terra-cotta figurines, beads and several other antiquities found at these sites have now been deposited in the Hyderabad Museum. Detailed articles on these discoveries appear as Appendices A, B and D.

In the field of Epigraphy the Assistant Director discovered four Hindu inscriptions in the vicinity of the village of Kodapaka, Siddipet Taluqa in the Medak District. They have been described with greater detail elsewhere in this report. The Director of Archaeology collected about sixty estampages of inscriptions from Kalyani in the Gulbarga District, from Mudgal in the Raichur District, Taltam, Visagarh and Anarh in the Aurangabad District and from Goleconda and Hyderabad proper. These inscriptions are being published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1935-36 A.D.

The Kalyani inscriptions contain two Tughluq inscriptions; one of Ghiyathud-Din and another of Muhammad III. The remaining belong to Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar and 'Adil Shahis of Bijapur. One inscription on a gun belongs to the reign of Mubarak Shah Faruqi of Khandesh. The Goleconda and Hyderabad inscriptions belong to the Qutbshahis while the Mudgal inscriptions belong to the 'Adil Shahis of Bijapur.

Apart from the above, P. Sreenivaschar, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), has edited for the Department the long old Telugu Inscription of the Raichūr Fort, dated Śaka 1216 (C. 1294 A.D.), which appears as Appendix E of this Report (Plate XV).

During the year under report the Department has acquired 2,199 coins, 14 Numismatics of which are gold, 560 silver and 1,625 copper. Of the silver coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

During the year under report the Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend the International Congress of Numismatists and Centenary of the Royal Numismatic Society held at London, and also the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held at Oslo (Norway). During his absence Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., officiated in his place and discharged his duties satisfactorily.

An exhibition of the prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities discovered in the Raichūr district was held in the Museum. The exhibition was visited by a large number of students and proved a great success. Mr. S. F. Markham, a member of the British Parliament and Mr. H. Hargreaves, the Ex-Director General of Archæology in India, visited the Museum on behalf of the Empire Museums Association and were taken round by the Director of Archæology himself. They paid a high tribute to the manner in which exhibits have been classified and arranged.

The work of collecting exhibits has made a steady progress. Through the kind interest of Mr. R. M. Crofton, I.C.S., the Revenue Secretary, some interesting pieces of Nawab Ghalib Jung's furniture have been saved from ruin and deposited for safe custody at the Hyderabad Museum. The furniture throws considerable light on the life of the nobles of Hyderabad during the last century.

The question of constructing a Picture Gallery close to the Museum is receiving the deep and sympathetic attention of the Government. In this connection our thanks are due to the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, and to Sir Theodore Tasker for their active help. A detailed note on the working of the Hyderabad Museum appears as Appendix O.

In addition to the publication of the *Annual Report* for the year 1343 Fasli Publications the Department compiled the following publications :—

1. *Annual Report* for the year 1344 F. (1934-35 A.C.).
2. A Marathi version of the Director's lecture in Urdu, '*The Art of Painting at Ajanta*'. The translation has been done by Mr. R. M. Joshi, the Department's Research Scholar, and has been issued during the year under report.
3. Compilation and production of Set E of Picture Post cards. This set contains fifteen cards illustrating the monuments of Aurangabād.
4. Compilation of the Assistant Director's paper 'The Antiquities of Warangal' read at the fifth anniversary of the Warangal College. This paper will be issued shortly in the form of a monograph.

During the year under review 110 volumes have been acquired for the library Library of the Department. Of these 36 volumes have been purchased and the remaining



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Notes on the Archaeological Sites of the Western Taluqas of the Raigarh District By G. V. MARIAM, M.A., O.B.E.

Mr. M. A. E. Taylor published an account of the megalithic tombs (Dolmens, Cromlechs and Chambers) of the Raigarh District in the *Journal of the Bomby Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. IV, Part 1. The article contains also a reference to the Raigarh by the Rev. G. Kekul on the ground of his travels in the Raigarh District. In 1888, Mr. R. Bruce Foote of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, during his investigations of the geology of the Raigarh district found a large number of small stone structures, i.e. decorated artefacts which were ultimately purchased by the Museum of Archaeology and Geology in the Madras Museum of Prehistoric Antiquities in 1909.

Mr. G. C. Chittenden, Curator of the Museum, Special Officer, Geological Survey, during his work on the Raigarh district visited many of the sites previously referred to by Mr. Foote and the former Director of the Survey and has a short article in a paper entitled "Prehistoric and Proto-historic Finds" published in the *Proceedings of the Geological Survey*, Vol. II, Part I (1909), pp. 131-135.

In December, 1910, and on the beginning of the year 1911, the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, examined the important and most numerous sites of the western taluqas of the Raigarh district. The following is the list:

Most of these places in the Raigarh District have attracted attention chiefly on the exploration of the stone structures, especially the Megalithic Andam Edict and secondly it has been a field of research for many years. Some scholars have even suggested that Raigarh may be identical with the ancient town of Mahish, the capital of Andam Kingdom of the Deccan.

After a year's survey of the entire area the following six sites were selected for excavation:

1. The Arbas Plateau at Vodha, situated on the same hill
2. A Natural Spring
3. An old Well
4. Sultan Muhammad's Field
5. Sambhaji
6. Hekkethihatti

Among these places the field of Sultan Muhammad appeared to be the site of the old town of Raigarh, as the surface of the field is strewn over with pieces of painted pottery, chank bangles, iron slag, & even with broken artefacts of diorite and hornblende. The excavation here produced very satisfactory results, for the finds contain a large variety of lapis lazuli, carnelian, onyx, crystal and quartz beads besides a great variety of terracotta figurines and a mould of seal belonging to the 1st or 2nd century B.C. As lapis lazuli is not found in India its presence here as well as in the cairns excavated at Raigarh is of considerable significance. Some carnelian beads with white inlay designs are similar to those recently found at Molpenjodato.

R. Hill : The village is in the Sindhudur taluka, situated some 6 miles to the east of Gorebal, the latter being on the Sindhudur-Gangavalli road. To the west of the village there are two hillocks; one of them has a small fort of the 16th or 17th century. The artefacts are found in great abundance in the valley between the two hillocks and also along the slope of the hillock which has the fort. The Director and the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, stayed at Rodalkonda for three hours and picked up about a dozen complete and incomplete artefacts.

Gurballur : The village is in the Sindhudur taluka, situated some 4 miles to the south-west of Rodalkonda. The village nestles at the foot of a hillock which has a fort at its top. The artefacts are found on the western slopes of the hill. Iron slag also is found in great abundance and there are traces of smelting factories.

Matal : It is a village in the Lingangur taluka, situated some 12 miles from the latter town. The *lachchi* path to the village branches from the Lingsugur-Maski road near the 12th milestone.

The village has a stone wall which shows that at some time it was of considerable importance, but now it consists of only a few houses which are, however, built of masonry. The hill on the slopes of which artefacts are found is about a mile and a half to the west of the town. Gold crushers and iron slag are found in abundance.

Benkal : A village in the Gangāwati *taluka*, situated some 6 miles to the west of it. The best route to approach Benkal is from the Gangāwati-Gingira road; a *kachcha* path branches near the 6th milestone when coming from Gangāwati. The hill to the south of the village has several groups of ' Dolmens ' and ' Cromlechs '. The easternmost group is very extensive, and presents a magnificent sight. These hills have also got rock-paintings which have been published by Mr. Munn. He has also prepared a very good survey plan of the eastern group of ' Dolmens '. The archaeological Department has taken photographs of the various groups of ' Dolmens ' as well as of the paintings.

There is also an ash-mound some two furlongs to the south of the village. The mound in early times must have been the site of an iron smelting factory. After excavation the ash-mounds have invariably proved to be the sites of old smelting factories.

Bellamrayanguda : It is a deserted village some 2 miles to the west of Lingsugūr Cantonment. The place has a hill along the slopes of which neoliths are found in great abundance. The hill has also a fort at its top which was apparently built in the 16th or 17th century. Iron slag is found in great abundance and there are also traces of smelting factories.

Yergunti : It is a village in the Lingsugūr *taluka*, situated some 8 miles to the west of it. Near the village there is a large ash-mound which apparently marks the site of some old smelting factory. Gold crushers of large size may still be seen in the village. Chert and agate flakes are found on the surface of the mound.

Anahusūr : A village situated some 8 miles to the west of Lingsugūr. There is a hill near the village along the slopes of which pygmy flakes and stone celts are found.

Gaudūr : A village in the Lingsugūr *taluka*, situated some four miles to the south-west of Gurgunta, the latter being connected with Lingsugūr by a *pacca* road. Gaudūr has a large ash-mound which has been noticed previously by Messrs. Bruce Foote, Maelaren and Munn. In the opinion of the Archaeological Department the ash-mound marks the site of some old iron or gold smelting factory. Chert flakes are found in great abundance on the mound. The ash-mound is some two furlongs to the east of Gaudūr.

Honhalli : A village in the Lingsugūr *Taluqa*, situated on the Lingsugūr-Gangavati road, some 4 miles from the former. In some fields near the village are remains of old smelting factories. There is a masonry wall around the village.

Kotegal : A village in the Mānvi *taluka*, situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road, the distance of the village from Lingsugūr being 11 miles. The village has two hillocks which have forts at their tops. Along the slopes of these hillocks artefacts, iron slag and gold crushers are found.

Walgal : A village in the Mānvi *Taluqa* situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road, the distance from the latter being 16 miles. There is a hill near the village along the slopes of which iron slag, ancient pottery and artefacts are found.

Kautāl : It is a large village, situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr Road. It has a Dak Bungalow as well as a Post Office. The distance of Kautāl from Lingsugūr is 18 miles. There is a hillock to the south-west of the village which has several natural caverns. Along the slopes of the hill artefacts, iron slag and pieces of ancient pottery are found. To the west of the village is an ash-mound on the top of which in comparatively later times a temple has been built. The ash-mound marks the site of an old smelting factory. Some 4 miles to the north of Kautāl is a small village called Tuppaldoddī which has traces of old gold workings.

Nawalkal : A village in the Mānvi *taluka*, situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road, the distance from the former being 23 miles. It has a hill which has several natural caverns and also a medieval fort at the top. Artefacts are found along the slopes of the hill.

Alisindhi Hill : This hill is situated some 2 miles to the west of Sirwār, a town on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road. Iron slag and artefacts are found along the slopes of the hill.



APPENDIX B

Note on the Excavations at Maski

By G. YAZDANI, O.B.E.

(Paper read at the All-India Oriental Conference held at Trivandrum, December, 1937)

Maski (Long. $76^{\circ} 45'$ Lat. $15^{\circ} 57'$) is 17 miles south-east by south from Lingsugur and 72 miles south-west from Raighur. It is situated on the right bank of a river of the same name which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. Maski has a population of about 4,500 people at present, but in earlier times it must have been a town of considerable size as is apparent from the traces of its iron and gold workings which cover a large area. The village is connected with Raighur by a metalled road and there is also the bus service between the two places. The late Mr. R. Bruce Foote visited Maski in 1888 A.D. and collected neolithic implements, such as celts, chisels, scrapers and hones, as well as beads and chank and glass bangles. These are now exhibited in the Prehistoric Section of the Madras Museum. In 1915 the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, discovered an Asokan Edict at Maski which contained the name of the king—while the previous records mentioned him only by certain epithets such as Divanam Piya, 'the beloved of the Gods,' and Piyadasi, 'the well-wisher (of all)'. Some inscriptions of the Chalukyan kings have also been found at Maski in which the place is called Piriya-Masangi.

In 1935-36 during my survey of the prehistoric and protohistoric sites of the Raighur District I visited Maski and was struck by the abundance of artefacts which I noticed on the surface at some sites in the vicinity of the village. Among these sites the fields of Sultān Muhammād, which are situated some two furlongs due west of the present village, were particularly rich in antiquities and I at once decided to dig at some places in these fields. On a closer survey of the fields I found that they constitute the site of the old town at Maski, access to which from the river-side was through a gorge amidst a ring of hills which surround the site and which originally formed its natural defences. The traces of the old path from the river-side (towards the south) are still noticeable from a stone pavement in the gorge. The hills have several spurs, the highest of which has a Saivite temple perched on it now. The temple from its architecture appears to be of the thirteenth century. On a spur near the gorge is another temple called the Manappaya temple or the Goldsmith's temple. On another spur is the Weaver's temple. Weaving and gold-smelting are still the principal industries of the place. In Sultān Muhammād's fields there were several mounds the surface of which was strewn with iron slag, potsherds and pieces of chank and glass bangles. Further along the slopes of the hills, especially at places where the sides of the hill had been cut by rain water, neolithic implements, such as celts, chisels, crushers, hammers, were lying in considerable number. We therefore selected the mounds for our excavations and dug to a depth of 15 to 20 feet. In the course of our excavations we did not find any houses, but discovered some furnaces for smelting gold or iron. On passing the earth through fine sieves, we found beads, pieces of chank bangles and terra-cotta figurines. The beads were found in great abundance, and are of different colours and shapes. The precious stones used for this purpose are crystal, amethyst, carnelian, lapis lazuli, agate and blood-stone. Coral and chank have also been used for making beads and there are also terra-cotta beads. The shapes also have a large variety—they are barrel-shaped, bipyramidal, globular, discoid and triangular. Some of them have facets cut on them and all of them are bored. Some carnelian beads have wavy designs with a whitish substance inlaid. Among the lapis lazuli beads two are triangular. Except lapis lazuli, all stones of which the beads have been made are found in the Deccan. The abundance of beads found at a single site shows that Maski at one time was an important centre of the bead industry. Greek writers have referred to the bead industry of Paithan—whence they were sent to Western countries. In recent times it has been proved that they were also exported to Eastern countries like the Malay Peninsula, but at a much later date.

The finds from Sultān Muhammād's fields also show that chank was freely used for various kinds of ornaments.¹ We have found finger-rings, ear-rings, bangles and necklaces. The designs

¹ Maski is about 150 miles from the sea coast.

show fluting, incised ornamental patterns and 'relievo' work. As chank ornaments have also been found in great abundance it appears that chank industry was also one of the principal industries of the old Maski town.

Among the terra-cotta articles there are human and animal figurines, beads, circular discs with grooves round their circumference and wheels of toy-carts. The human figurines belong to different periods—for instance one representing a woman with long trunk and short legs is very primitive and bears striking resemblance to similar figurines found in Mediterranean countries, particularly at Malta¹. But some human figures show fine modelling as well as ornamental work. These appear to be of a later period, perhaps of the 4th or 3rd centuries B.C. Among these figurines there is also one representing a horse which is very crudely made, and it appears that the horse was not a familiar animal to the potters of those days. The horse has also been badly drawn by the artists of Ajanta.

The potsherds and complete vessels found in the course of excavation also show a great variety and belong to different periods. The earliest here is perhaps the polished black and red ware which is commonly found in the megalithic tombs of the Deccan and Southern India. I should also mention that these black and red polished vessels have been found near human bones which included two skulls. The skulls have been sent for examination to the Zoological Section of the Indian Museum and their report as to their character and age has not been received. The other vessels are of three colours, dark-red, yellowish-red and grey. The surface is smooth and some of them have polish. Some bear ornamental designs which were executed either by thumb and finger or with a wooden or bone or iron implement. Some designs have been executed in relief by means of a stamp, a specimen of which has luckily been found. It represents an elephant and a man. The design of both these figures is very primitive. Among other designs, found chiefly on the necks of pots, are animal figures, floral patterns and geometrical drawings. The painted pottery generally has check-designs representing wood or bamboo lattice. The discs with grooves round them show a further development in ornamentation, for the designs show a combination of geometrical patterns with floral motifs. Some discs bear figures of animals—tiger, calf, etc. The exact use of these discs or wheels is not clear. One authority suggested that they may be ear-rings, for the holes of the ears among certain primitive people of India are stretched to unimaginable lengths.

Among the terra-cotta articles we also found the impression of a seal on a small baked disc. The characters appear to be of the 1st or 2nd century B.C.; but the seal has not been properly deciphered as yet. The ornamental pottery belongs to the same period, that is, 3rd to 2nd centuries B.C., but some specimens may be earlier.

Chert flakes have been found in great abundance. They consist of lancets, scrapers and knives. Some may have been used as tooth-picks also. The cherts are dark-red, pale-red, cream-white and spotted. Some flakes are of agate while others are of chalcedony. Some flakes are serrated and were probably used as combs or for scratching the body. Flakes have also been found in the natural caverns which exist in considerable number in the hills of Maski. At Maski there are also Menhirs, arranged in the form of avenues.

The above features lead us to conclude that Maski was an important place in Prehistoric as well as Protohistoric times—in the latter period it was a great centre of bead and chank industries. Mr. Bruce Foote has included a glass industry also in this period. There is plenty of felspar in the hills round Maski, and felspar getting mixed with ordinary clay in the process of making crucibles for smelting gold might have assumed a glassy appearance when placed on strong fire. As a matter of fact we have found some crucibles with a glassy appearance. Pieces of glass bangles have been chiefly collected on the surface. So if they do belong to an early period their date cannot be fixed before the 2nd or 1st century B.C. The specimens have various designs and the predominant colours are blue and green. A yellow paste with various ornamental patterns has also been used.

¹ The terra-cotta figure may represent Mother Earth. Among objects of precious stones there is a tiny cobra-head of amethyst. It may simply be an ornament or indicate Nāga worship.

CONCLUSION

Black and red funeral pottery, polished stone implements and chert flakes belong to 1000 B.C. or earlier.

Beads and chank articles and some of the terra-cotta figurines date from 500 to 300 B.C.

The seal impression and ornamental pottery and some terra-cotta figurines date from 300 to 100 B.C. Some specimens of glass-bangles may also belong to this period but the majority are of a much later period.

APPENDIX C

Note on the survey of the Mudgal Fort

By G. YAZDANI, O.B.E.

Mudgal or Mudugul, has a history going back to the Yadava dynasty, several inscriptions of which have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. In the beginning of the fourteenth century it was an important outpost of the Kākatiya kingdom, and we read in history that when Malik Nāib, after conquering Deogir, marched towards the South, in order to establish the authority of the Delhi kings, he captured Mudgal along with the sister fortress of Raichur which formed the principal defences of the interfluvial country between the rivers Krishna and Tunga bhadra. After the establishment of the Bahmani kingdom in Gulbarga, Mudgal was the scene of continuous warfare between this dynasty and the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar who often laid claim to Mudgal. For romance and history this period is full of interest, and Firuzta and some other historians have described in detail the story of Muhammad Shāh Bahmani's issuing a draft in favour of a party of singers, with whose performance he has pleased, for payment on the Vijayanagar treasury. Bukka I, the raja of Vijayanagar, resented the insult and he ordered the bearer of the draft to be ridden round the city on an ass and expelled.

In the reign of Firoz Shāh (1307-1322) we read of another passage of arms between him and Harihara Raya, raja of Vijayanagar, the cause of contention being the winning of the hand of a beautiful damsel, the daughter of a goldsmith of Mudgal. These petty jealousies and political rivalries continued even after the disintegration of the Bahmani dynasty, when the Bijapur kings took possession of the western and southern parts of the territory of the Bahmani kingdom including the forts of Raichur and Mudgal.

The inscriptions, which at present are to be seen at the Mudgal fort, belong to the Bijapur kings, who at various times strengthened the defences of the Fort. Three of these epigraphs belong to the reign of 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh I, who ruled from 1558-80 A.D. and during whose reign took place the battle of Talikota whereat the confederacy of the Muslim kings of the Deccan inflicted the final blow on the rival Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar towards its extinction. The reign of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh II (1580-1627) is also represented by three inscriptions, while only one epigraph mentions the name of Muhammad 'Ādil Shāh (1627-57), but the record is important as it mentions the erection of a marble palace at the Mudgal fort.

The fort has a wide moat which is filled with water. The width of the moat in several places is as much as fifty yards. Beyond the moat there is a scarp with a row of bastions. Behind the scarp is a narrow covered passage and adjoining it the counter-scarp, the bastions of which are very massive. The arrangement of the present fortification shows that the fort was rebuilt after the invention of the guns. The courses of masonry at several places are of the Hindu style, but the arch-shaped parapet is of the Muslim design. The moat and the row of bastions offer a pleasing view; it is particularly striking near the north-east bastion and should not be missed by the visitor (Plate IX a).

There are traces of a fausse-brae on the northern side of the fort but unfortunately it has been badly damaged in recent times by the digging of *muram* for repair of roads. The bastions of the inner scarp are circular and square in design, the arrangement being that two square bastions have a round one on each side.

In front of the Fātḥ Darwāza, which faces the north, there is a very massive bastion, with a curtain on each side, thus making a barbican for the defence of the fort. Near this barbican is a guard's room with three arched openings towards the north. The arches have rather low imposts, but their form is pleasing. The barbican has a narrow court with entrances towards the west and north-east. The gates of the entrances are in the pillar-and-lintel style. There is a Canarese inscription, carved on a stone near the left column of the gateway facing the west. There is another inscription on the stone near the right column of the same gateway. In the covered passage of this gateway there are guards' rooms on both sides—the openings of these rooms being in the pillar-and-lintel style.

The massive bastion referred to above has a gun with a Canarese inscription near the muzzle. The gun has long iron pieces in its interior which have been bound outwardly by hoops. In the construction of the fort, advantage has been taken of a hillock on the top of which the houses of royalty and an enclosure wall with bastions have been built. The outer fortifications of Mudgal cover an area of half a square mile. The old 'Id Gāh may be seen from the top of the Victory Gate bastion.

There is a Canarese inscription on the right column of the western gateway (inner face). Passing through the narrow passage beyond the first gateway there is a second gateway which has an arch. The upper apex of the arch has been filled up with masonry and the entrance is in the pillar-and-lintel style. The trefoil form of the arches of the small windows of this gateway is very pleasing (Plate IX b). The walls at this point are cyclopean in construction. There are guards' rooms on either side of the passage of this gateway also.

There is an inscription on a stone near the left column of the eastern entrance opening in the moat. Above this inscription are carved a sword, a shield, a spear, a *katār* and a bow and arrow. There are five Canarese inscriptions on the first bastion to the left of this entrance.

The passage from the second gateway turns towards the left and there is a small court in front of the third gateway which is also arch-shaped, but the apex here also is filled up with masonry and the entrance is in the pillar-and-lintel style. The guards' rooms on both sides of the passage of this gateway are commodious, and this gateway is more massive in construction than the two outer ones. A boar is carved as an emblem of Vishnu on the right column of the inner entrance of this gateway.

The effigy of a bull is lying along the road on the right side. The 'Āshur Khāna has been extensively repaired in recent times and it is a modern building now. The mosque near it has pillars of Hindu design. It consists of a double pillared hall. On the opposite side of the road are the remains of the Naubat Khāna. On the way to the Bāla Ḥiṣār is the gun-powder magazine, where at one end two compartments have been built for the storage of gun-powder.

The Bāla Ḥiṣār is built at the top of the hillock and commands a good view of the interior of the fort as well as of the surrounding country. In the western side of the fort is a large cistern which was filled up with water from the hills to the west of the fort. The view from the Bāla Ḥiṣār gives a good idea of the extent of the Fort and of the large garrison which could be accommodated therein. The roof of the Bāradari at the top has fallen down. It originally consisted of a double hall with two side rooms. The openings are on all four sides. The parapet of the Bāradari has overlapping arches of the Baihmani style. There are several natural depressions in the rock above, which were utilised for storing water. Bastions and walls are built at different points for the defence of the Bāradari and the other buildings of the Bāla Ḥiṣār. In the middle a very large bastion is built which is round in form. The hill near the Bāradari and the large bastion rises in the form of a spur and is detached from the lower parts of the hill by a ravine.

There is a Canarese inscription, carved on a stone fixed on the steps on the south-east side of the Bāradari. There are some natural caverns below the Nauras or Nakta Burj. The fort is defended towards the south-west side by a range of hills.

In the western part of the fort there is a large cistern called the Hikrani Bāoli—about 140 yards in length and 45 to 50 yards in breadth. There is a Moslem inscription of Dilāwar Khān who lived during the reign of Ibrahim 'Ādil Shāh, fixed on a bastion to the west of the Hikrani Baoli.

There is cut-plaster decoration in the upper storey of the house of Amrappa Desmukh—designs being chiefly floral. The Primary School is located in an old building. It consists of a double hall with a room on either side towards the north and south. The arches of these halls are lofty and show a good sense of proportion; the imposts are rather low and the roof is vaulted, having six facets. In the court there are vaulted apartments on either side towards the north and south. The arches of these rooms are rather squat in proportion. The arches of the side rooms of the main hall show a fine sense of proportion, but the middle arch is rather stilted.

Dindār Khān's mosque is a small structure, consisting of a hall with wooden pillars. The roof of the building has been restored in recent times. There is an inscription on the western wall of the mosque.

When coming out from the fort we see that the first (innermost) gateway is arch-shaped. It is lofty and massive. The second gateway is built in rather a hybrid style—the openings of the main entrance being in the pillar-and-lintel style, and those of the guards' rooms being arch-shaped (trefoil form).

The plinth, columns and ceiling of the guards' rooms are lavishly decorated with sculpture, which on account of the poor quality of the stone are somewhat coarse. The sculptures consist of *yalis*, *āranyakas*, floral designs and mythical figures. The cusped trefoil arches of these rooms are very interesting.

The outer entrance of this gateway is defended by two projecting buttresses. In view of the massive dimensions of this gateway, the windows on account of their tiny size look grotesque. Figures of Hindu gods (Garuda and Hanuman) are carved above these windows.

The outermost gate is built in the pillar-and-lintel style and the door is studded with iron spikes. It is called Kāti on account of the thorny appearance of the spikes. The panels of this door are decorated with figures of animals and gods carved in relief. Some of them show neat workmanship.

A figure of a god holding a cobra is carved on the outer wall of the fort. There is another sculpture representing Hanuman. A bridge is built on the moat. The approach is rather narrow. We enter through a narrow passage and first approach the Kāti Darwāza, then the middle gateway in the hybrid style, and finally the arched gateway.

Enquiries were made about the painting representing the Holy Virgin from the church authorities who said that no such picture exists now. The old church was burnt some 40 years ago. The new building was constructed in 1995.

There are altogether five Moslem inscriptions belonging to the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty of Bijapūr and 15 Canarese inscriptions and two modern inscriptions in Balbodh script. The Moslem inscriptions have recently been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1935-36.

APPENDIX D

Note on the Excavation and Survey of Pre-historic sites in the Raichur District of Hyderabad

By KHWAJA MUHAMMAD AHMAD, M.A., LL.B., Curator, Hyderabad Museum.

Raichur District is situated in the south-western corner of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and lies between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna rivers. The district abounds in pre-historic remains and represents the sequence of the culture from the earliest times up to the present day. The pre-historic antiquity of this District was first brought to light by Colonel Meadows Taylor in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. IV, 1835 in which he dealt with the Megalithic Tombs of the District and also referred to the report by Rev. G. Keis on the groups of Dolmens in the Benkal Forest. From 1870 to 1880, Mr. Bruce Foote of the Indian Geological Survey and the pioneer of Stone Age Research in India, studied the geological condition in the Raichur District. He found a number of Neolithic sites whence he collected artefacts which were ultimately purchased by the Madras Government and in 1904 deposited in the pre-historic section of the Madras Museum. The late Captain Leonard Munn, special officer of H.E.H. the Nizam's Geological Survey during his work visited many of the sites previously noticed by Mr. Bruce Foote and described in the *Journal of the Hyderabad Geological Survey*, Vol. II, Part I, 1934.

In the early part of December 1935, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., the distinguished Director of Archaeology in Hyderabad started a survey of this area. He was kind enough to take me with him. Needless to say that I am proud of being his student and assistant. The survey lasted till the end of January 1936 and also included the excavation operations near one village called Maski. Some new sites were discovered and now the list of Pre-historic settlements in this area comprises of the following twenty-four sites :—

1 Agoli	13 Kerehall
2 Alisindi Hill	14 Kotegal
3 Anandgal	15 Lingsgür
4 Anehesür	16 Machnür
5 Benkal	17 Matbal
6 Bellamrayan Gudda	18 Maski
7 Chick Hesrür	19 Mudgal
8 Gaudür	20 Pattkandoddi
9 Gorebal	21 Rodal Konda
10 Hälapür	22 Sirwär
11 Honhalli	23 Watgal
12 Kurkundi	24 Yergunti

These sites have been marked on the map in red. Many of them require a separate treatment but this is not the place for that. But Maski was particularly liked by Mr. Yazdani because it afforded nearly seventeen interesting spots and for this reason he started excavations at this place. Hence it requires a rather detailed description.

It boasts of an Asokan Edict¹ belonging to the third century B.C., has a long continuation of granite hills, which have several extensive flat surfaces on the top, one fairly big natural reservoir of water and innumerable natural caves, which offered the early man shelter from sun and rain and protection from beasts. In addition to these benedictions of nature a perennial stream flows by, which derives its name from the village situated on its southern bank and is called Maski river. A place as this was most congenial to the early man and we find that there are abundant tracts of early human habitation all over and around the Maski hill. About seventeen sites which are shown on the map, were selected and each of them yielded extremely fruitful results. Everywhere Neolithic implements, i.e. stone axes and hammers, chalcedony and chert-flakes and cores were discovered in great abundance. On the western slopes of the hills is situated the cave bearing the Asokan Edict

¹ The Edict has been published as a special memoir of the series of the Archaeological Department.

and as we climb the hill from this side and go higher and higher we pass through a succession of caves. Four of them were excavated and they yielded chert-cores and flakes, besides beads and pottery of plain type. All around the foot of the hills are found traces of early smelting. The site which yielded the best results is situated to the north-east of the hills in a valley which is shaped like an horse shoe. This appears to be a comparatively later site because besides yielding Neolithic implements it abounds in ornamental objects made of sea shells, pieces of broken bangles with and without designs, terra-cotta figures, some of them displaying exquisite workmanship, pieces of highly polished and painted pottery, pieces of pottery with incised and embossed designs. Two pieces of pottery have got on them artistic elephants in bold relief. At two places, i.e. site D and site E iron slag was discovered in great quantity and at each of those places furnaces and grinding stones were discovered (see plates). During this survey was also discovered a big field of Menhirs arranged in avenues, to the south-west of the hills.

The above description of Maski applies more or less to other places as well. But in order to understand the sequence of culture, it will be more useful to deal in general with the actual evidence of pre-historic man left at these sites. The material discovered can easily be classified into stone implements (including celts, flakes, etc.), beads, pottery, terra-cotta figurines, smelting factories, Megalithic tombs and pre-historic rock paintings. So hereafter an attempt will be made to make a general survey of these subjects and reference to the sites of their occurrence will be made when necessary.

Stone Implements.—Stone implements of different kinds have been discovered. Many of them bear a striking resemblance with La Micoque and Taubach, St. Acheul and Chelles. But it would be a great mistake to assign them to that culture merely on that basis. Many of them represent different types, but they can safely be divided into three classes as representing the development of the art of celt making. The earliest one have rough surfaces and rough end. Those belonging to the middle stage have sharp and polished edge and the last type has a smooth surface and a sharp and polished edge. Celts from some places have other typological peculiarities. But time does not allow me to describe them here. Majority of the flakes are chert stones of a variety of colours. But a considerable number of them is of fine chaledony of different colours. The flakes have in some cases even three ribs and clear signs of secondary workings. One small piece of chaledony has been turned into a beautiful small saw by extremely careful secondary flaking.

Besides a comparatively small number of white quartz flakes has also been discovered.

Beads.—A great quantity of stone beads were discovered. They consisted of Chaledony, Carnelian, Amythest, Shell, Lapis Lazuli, Crystal, Onyx and Garnets. They have been pierced obviously for being placed in a string and have been finely shaped and polished. They have got a striking resemblance with the Egyptian pre-dynastic beads exhibited in the British Museum. Some of the Carnelian beads have been covered with a kind of white paint, while others just like some of the Mohenjo Daro beads, bear painted designs in white.

Pottery.—The pottery usually discovered over the hills is of plain type. But that found near the smelting factories is of a more advanced character. In majority of cases it is highly glazed and bears incised and embossed designs. Two pieces, each bearing an elephant in high relief, are of great interest. Pieces of pottery depicting red, green, white colours and depicting scrolls and geometric designs have been collected in great numbers. Near the smelting factories some very large pots have also been discovered, which are at some places even up to three inches in thickness.

Terra-cotta figurines.—Some very good pieces of Terra-Cotta have been collected. At least two of them show a developed taste and art.

Smelting factories.—At a majority of these Neolithic sites smelting factories have been discovered. As a rule, wherever signs of early smelting were found, they were accompanied by a discovery of Microlithics if not by Neolithic axes. At many of these places huge ash mounds resulting from a work which must have been carried on a large scale, have been discovered. Even on the top of some of these mounds Microlithics have been discovered, which show that at these places metal industry and the art of late stone age flourished side by side. Wherever there is an ash mound huge mullackers, pounders, pestles and smelting stones are to be found in numbers. These ash mounds are situated

in areas which are either hilly, mountainous or in marshy regions. The copper tools can be picked up in great quantities in these areas. The copper tools of the Neolithic period at Gaudur, Machpuri, Venkata, Wardha and Raichur, at Mankapur, the copper tools of the two furnaces have been more fully excavated. At Gaudur, the copper pipes of the blow pipe can be found and at Gaudur itself in the copper tools there is a furnace. The furnace. By the side of the furnace a crediton of copper tools is found, one for sharpening the tool and pour line for

Megalithic tombs. Nizam's Domains are rich in Megalithic tombs. They have been discovered and excavated and are out of the state from time to time reported elsewhere in the Archaeological Report, or in the Archaeological Society's Journal. The last date of report is the year 1907. Megalithic tombs at Agoli and Bend M D domens are till to be found out.

Particularly the Bend M group is of exciting interest. It is situated in the forest on the flat levels of a hill, close by to the east of these Dolmens is a stone 12' x 3' x 1' 1/2. Dolmens which contained six slabs, one each for the top and bottom and four for the four sides. Mortar and mortar has been used. But the side slabs are so arranged that they form a square. All the four form a kind of Swastika. The dolmens vary in size, they are like cubes in form, and some of them measure about nine feet every way. The slabs used are about six inches in thickness and appear to have been obtained by splitting the rock with the help of hammers. Usually there is a circular or semi-circular hole in one of the side slabs. It is dug off to accommodate a stone for this opening because in none of these dolmens which are in fact cisterns, has been found between these slabs. The dolmens stand on rocks and the remains of the dead are deposited beneath the bottom slab along with a few pieces of pottery; the cavity between the bottom slab and the rock on which dolmens stand is about twelve inches. On comparatively lower slopes are to be found a few cromlechs. At Lingapur and Mudgal there are some stone circles containing the remains of the pre-historic people and at Macki a vast field of Menhirs arranged in avenues has been discovered during this tour.

Prehistoric Paintings.—At Bend M quite close to the Dolmens there are prehistoric paintings in three places. At two places they have been done under a rock shelter. One of them is to the west of the group of the Dolmens and it represents a hunting scene. Through the effect of weather at some places the paint has faded away. But some tigers with their lotuses and some groups of men are quite distinct. The tails of the horses have been depicted like that of some animals on the Mohenjo Daro seals. In the hand of one of the men is an axe, the blade of which resembles that of m. tal one. These facts show that this subject cannot be attributed to a very early time.

The other subject is also under a rock shelter. It has been incised in outline on a surface measuring about thirty feet by thirty feet and painted with red ochre. Much of it is quite faded. But two human figures and several animal figures representing elephant, cow, horse, and deer are quite distinct. One of the human figures betrays a great alarm to which he has been exposed by being placed in the midst of the wild animals. It is very difficult to assign any date to this subject, but the delineation of the terrified man and of some of the animals around him exhibit a developed taste and art.

The third subject is to the south-east of the second. It is painted on the ceiling of a natural cave and depicts only a human figure.

In what has been said above an attempt has been made to draw a sequence of cultures which existed in Raichur. But there are certain points which need a little elucidation.

Attempts have been made to classify the implements of India into Paleolithic and Neolithic mostly upon typological basis and having European and particularly French implements as a standard. This method has been followed even in some of the European museums. But it is obvious that this is a great mistake. As a matter of fact, there are very few so-called Indian Paleolithics about which it can be said with certainty that they come from really old geological deposits and belong to that period. Besides it will be a still greater mistake to think that Indian Paleolithic and Neolithic ages synchronise with European Ages. There can be no doubt that Indian Neolithic age must have terminated much earlier than that of the European countries. For the obvious reason

that the Rigveda which according to the best of the authorities belongs to about two thousand B.C. has got a rich evidence showing that the India of that time was familiar with the use of metals, particularly that of Sanskrit Ayas or English iron or steel. This fact has been amplified in the recent survey by the Nizam's Archaeological Department. There have been already discovered in this area traces of mining which the pre-historic prospectors had gone deep to about 600 ft. Many places, which never appear in history draw their names from the metals, for instance Honhalli means a village of gold, Kannikgiri a hill of gold and Maski itself has been identified by some scholars with the old Suvarnagiri meaning 'The mount of Gold'¹.

To sum up the results we can say :—

1. That the stone age in India was followed by iron age and that it is to this age the Megalithic tombs belong. In nearly all tombs that were excavated by the Archaeological Department iron implements were found. Some of these tombs contained a few copper pieces also.
2. The pottery discovered at purely Neolithic sites is plain and without any glaze.
3. The pottery found at the smelting sites in some cases has polish and in others is painted in geometric and other designs and has also incised and embossed decoration.
4. The pottery in Megalithic tombs usually bears some marks which were discovered for the first time by Mr. and Mrs. Yazdani and have now assumed great importance in Indology and are expected to turn out to be a script hitherto unknown.
5. Pottery with these marks has now been discovered at pre-historic smelting factories in Sultan Muhammad's field at Maski.
6. Beads are found at Neolithic sites, at smelting factories and in the Megalithic tombs. But as a rule lapis lazuli beads which appear to have been imported from Baluchistan are found in the Megalithic tombs and at pre-historic smelting factories only.
7. The paintings probably belong to the early iron age.

The account of the operations in the Raichur District will remain incomplete if mention is not made of the valuable contribution to this work made by the Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Dominions. It so happened that he and Mrs. Tasker and party were touring in this district at the time when the operations were made at Maski. They not only visited the excavations and encouraged the work but themselves worked in the field for several days, at some of the above mentioned sites, and made a nice collection of celts, choppers, flakes, etc. and presented it to the Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad. Mr. Tasker has also very kindly given me some flakes which he got from a river in Jälna, another district of the Dominions. They can be seen here with some of the flakes of the Archaeological Museum of Hyderabad.

In the end I must add that major portion of this paper is a verbatim copy of the celebrated Indian Archaeologist Mr. G. Yazdani's Notes which he has so very generously allowed me to use at this occasion. The maps and the charts were also prepared by him and I must finish this by heartily thanking him for his great munificence and also for deputing me to this Congress.

¹ For a detailed account of this place see 'Asokan Edict', Archaeological Series, Hyderabad, Deccan.

APPENDIX E

Note on the Raichūr Inscription of Viṭṭhāla-nātha, dated Śaka 1216 (C. 1294 A.D.)

By P. SREENIVASACHAR, M.A., Ph.D. (I.O.N.D.)

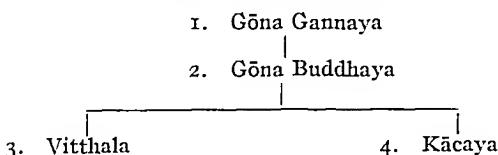
INTRODUCTION

This is an inscription carved on a large slab set up on the rampart wall of the fort of Raichūr. The language of the inscription as well as the script is Telugu. The inscription records the construction of the stone fort of Raichūr by Viṭṭhāla, an officer of Gōna Gāminaya-rāḍḍi—a subordinate of the famous Kākatiya king Pratāparudra of Warangal. The inscription is dated in Śaka 1216, cyclic year Jaya, Mārgaśīra, the 7th day of the bright fortnight, corresponding roughly to November A.D. 1294.

The inscription brings to light several important details relating to the political and the geographical conditions of the Kākatiya kingdom at the close of the 13th century.

Gōna family.—Tradition associates the Gōna family with two famous literary works in Telugu, namely Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇamu and Bhāskara Rāmāyaṇamu. The Bothpur inscriptions of the Mālyāla family refer to the Gōna family. The present record from Raichūr also refers to the Gōna family. It is therefore necessary to consider whether all these refer to the same family, and if so, whether it is possible to identify Gōna Gāminaya-rāḍḍi and Viṭṭhāla of our inscription with any of the persons already known to us from the two literary works referred to above.

On the basis of the information found in the *praśasti* of the Uttara-kāṇḍa in the latter part of Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇamu, the following genealogy of the Gōna family may be worked out.



No. 2 Gōna Buddhaya began the composition of the work Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇamu but left it unfinished. No. 3 Viṭṭhala and No. 4 Kācaya took up the work jointly after the death of their father and brought it to a completion.

However, there is some slight information in the former portion of the work (that is, the portion composed by No. 2, Gōna Buddhaya, the father) which, unfortunately, disagrees with the above genealogy in one important particular, namely, the name of Gōna-Buddhaya's father. Buddha dedicates the work to his father and calls him Viṭṭhala or Viṭṭhala-nātha.

We are now placed in a dilemma as to which of these two sources are to be accepted as correct. It is unlikely that Gōna Buddhaya wrote the name of his father incorrectly; nor is it possible to assert that the joint authors Viṭṭhala and Kācaya did not know the name of their grandfather correctly. This leaves us only two alternatives; either Gōna Gannaya was also called Viṭṭhala, or Gannaya and Viṭṭhala were brothers in a joint family where the children of either called the other father, either from considerations of respect or on account of an adoption.

The present inscription mentions Gōna Gāminaya-rāḍḍi (practically the same as Gōna Gannaya-rāḍḍi) and after describing him as 'an ornament to the activities of his brother,' proceeds to an exaltation of a certain person called Viṭṭhāla (practically the same as Viṭṭhala), who is called the *rakṣāmaṇi*, that is 'the protector' of the kingdom of Gāminaya. It is evident, therefore, that Viṭṭhāla was no common officer of Gōna Gāminaya, and on the basis of the phrase 'an ornament to the activities of his brother' we might even infer that Viṭṭhāla and Gōna Gāminaya were brothers. The terms in which Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇamu refers to Gōna Gannaya as a great warrior leaves no room for any scepticism about the identity of that person with Gōna Gāminaya of our inscription, and chronological, geographical and other considerations confirm this identification.

Bhāskara Rāmāyaṇamu gives us the name of a new member of this family. This person, by name Māra, was the patron of the work and is stated to be the son of Gōna Buddhaya. He would

thus become the brother of Viṭṭhala and Kācaya, the joint authors of the later portion of Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇamu.¹

The Gōna family is thus seen to play an important part in the literary history of that time and this inscription not only confirms the literary evidence that Gōna Gannaya-reḍḍi was an important political figure of the times, but also gives us some new evidence to help us in solving the problem of the identity of Gannaya and Viṭṭhala.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The localities mentioned in the inscription can be identified as follows:—

Locality as named in the Inscription.	Identification.
1. Ādavani	1. Adōni. An important Railway station on the M.S.M. Ry.
2. Hāluva	2. Hāluva. A village on the southern side of the Tungabhadra, 8 miles south-east of Dodda Manvi (No. 5 below).
3. Kandur	3. Kandur, about 50 miles north-east of Raichūr.
4. Kōsagi	4. Kōsagi, a Railway station, 24 miles south of Raichūr.
5. Mānuva	5. Dodda Manvi, about 20 miles west of Raichūr.
6. Mēḍipalli	6. Mēḍipalli, about 40 miles north-east of Raichūr.
7. Tumbulamu	7. Tumbulamu, in Adōni taluk (British territory.)
8. Uppula	8. Uppula, about 35 miles south-west of Raichūr.
9. Raicuru	9. Raichūr, the headquarters of the district of that name in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.
10. Vardhamāna-puram	10. Vaddamān, 15 miles east of Wanaparty in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. This town has been referred to in Anmakonda inscription of Rudra-dēva, and was evidently an important town as testified to by the numerous ruins there.

Kōta, Rāpāka, Tērāla, and Kuḍupulūru are also mentioned in this inscription ; but it is not possible to identify these without the Survey Maps of this region.

PALÆOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A few orthographical peculiarities may be noticed such as the doubling of the consonant after *rēpha* and the confirmed use of an *anusvāra* even when an *anunāsika* ought to be used. Local influences, especially peculiarities of pronunciation associated with the Telugu-speaking people, are

¹ The problem needs a great deal of further investigation into the literary sources and until more inscriptions of the Gōna dynasty are published it is not possible to give either a complete account of this dynasty or a correct solution of the several important problems in the history of Telugu literature.

seen in such words as Lakṣmī for Lakṣmī (L. 1), Māgaśīra for Māgaśīra (L. 10) and Maṭṭa for Maṭṭa (L. 10). The scribe evidently knew no Kannada since there are a number of mistakes in writing the Kannada titles of the persons mentioned in this inscription.

The early form *raddi* of the modern term *reddi* may also be noted.

The titles of Gōma Gaiñuaya-raddi and Vithāla given in this inscription are worth careful study and might throw a great deal of light on the political history of Raichur at that time.

TEXT

1. Svasti । Samasta-guna-gaṇ-ākāra । satya-ratnākara । sauja(m)nya-gaurava । an-gaṇda-Bhairava । sāhas-ottuṅga । Kākatiyya-kaṭaka-satiṁhā । vira-vitāñ-ōt-sāha । Kuḍupulśūri-pura-var-ādhiśvara । vira-Lakṣ(u)mī-nij-ēvara । Ma-
2. num-a-kula-kamala-Mārt(t)aṇḍa । kadana-praecaṇḍa । mīṣara-gaṇḍa ubhaya-a-bala-gaṇḍa । gaṇḍara-gaṇḍa । abhatinga । gaṇḍabhēruṇḍa । hanibbata-gaṇḍa । hadi-muvata-gaṇḍa । Lāḍa-kuvara-peṇḍāra । Cōla-jagajāla-vira ।
3. kāmīti-kāra gala-mauṣi । saṁtat-ār(j)ita । Śasi-mauṣi ḍāmī । ni-Javānta । duṣṭa-turaga-rēkhā-Revānta । samara-samaya । durv(v)ara-vit-āvānta । Kōṣagl-Mall-tala-gonīḍu-gaṇḍa । Uppula-Śōmani-tala-gonīḍu-gaṇḍa । Pa-
4. mīdi-bhūpāluni-tala-gonīḍu-gaṇḍa । Akki-nāyakuni-tala-gonīḍu-gaṇḍa Mēḍipali-Kāceya-nāṣya)*kuni sira-khaṇḍa । Karīdūri-Kēśi-nāyini-tala-gonīḍu-gaṇḍa । Rūpāka-Bhīma-nīrḍh(dh)ūma-dhāma ni-
5. rupama-saṅgrāma-Rāma । Tēṛāla-Kāṭ-adhiśā-paṭṭa । Eruva-Torīḍa-gōdūma-ghaṭṭana-haraṭṭa । Bēḍa-celuki-nāinini-sāhaṇ-āpaharāṇa । sahaja-kāry(y)-ābhāraṇa । Kōṭa-Pe(r)m(m)āḍi-rāya-kāmīṭh-ābhā-
6. rāpa eūgakāra Cōḍa-Odaya-paṭṭa-sūtra-turaṇg-āpahāra । Rudra-dēva-dākṣīṇa-bhūja-dāṇḍa । nija-kirt(t)i-pūrīta-bra(m)hūmāṇḍa-karaṇḍa । para-bal-ōd d)*aṇḍa । śrī-Śomanātha-dēva-divya-śrī-pāda-
7. padm-ārādhaka । para-bala-sādhaka । nām-ādi samasta-praśasti-sahitāni । śrimatu Misiyara-gaṇḍa Gōna-Garīṇaya-raḍḍi-vārū Vardh(dh)amāna-puramunārīḍu sukha-satiṁkathā-viñōdatābuna prithuvi-rājyam
8. sēyuecūmī=ūñdagānu । tad(d)-rājya-rakṣāmāṇi ayina । śrī-Nārāyaṇa-dī । -divya-śrī-pāda-padm-ārādhaka । sakala-jana-pratipālaka । para-bala-sādhaka । sakala-dhāra(m)a-sādhaka । puṇya-guna-sanātha ।
9. Viñhāla-nāthaḥ bhūnāthāmīdu Ādavani Tūmībuļamu । Mānuva Hāluva । dñig(g)ālu sādhīmīce । tad-anārītāmība । Rācūri-paṭṭaṇa-pravēś-ābhīmuklūmīdai sukha-satiṁkathā-viñōdatābuna prithuvi-rājyam
10. sēyuecūmī=ūñḍī । Śaka-varṣāmībulu 1216 । ḍagu । Jeya-saṁvatsara । Mārg(g)asira sudha 7 Ru namīdu । sarv(v)a-rāṣṭra-samasta-prajā-rakṣāmārth(th)aṇībāi silā-durg(g)amūraciyiñcenu । Mañgala-mahā śrī śrī śrī

LITERAL TRANSLATION

Ll. 1-7. Hail ! the mine of the heap of all good qualities, the ocean of truth, (one who was) great in gentility, the Bhairava to (his) powerful enemies, (one who was) of great daring and boldness, the equipper of the Kākatiyya army, (one who was) persevering in heroism and charity (i.e.. charitable acts), the lord of the excellent city of **Kuḍupulūru**, the sole lord of the Goddess of heroism, the Sun to the lotus of the family of Manuma, (one who was) terrible in battle, the excellent hero, the hero of both the armies, the hero of heroes, the imperishable (one), the terrible chief, the hero among the twelve, the hero among the thirteen, (one) who has the *peyঁdāra* anklet (anklet worn by distinguished persons) of the princes of Lāḍa, the powerful snare for the grandeur of the Cōla, the maker (i.e.. causer) of brilliance, (one who had) a shining head (*kala-mauļi*), (one who) always worshipped Śiva, the Jayamīta to women, the Rēvamīta to rows of vicious horses, the successful (one) in battle, the irresistible hero incarnate, the hero that could take away (i.e., cut away) the head of Maili of Kōsagī.

the hero that could take away the head of **Sōma** of **Uppula**, the hero that could take away the head of king **Parīdi**, the hero who could take away the head of **Akki-nāyaka**, (one) who could cut off the head of **Kāceya-nāyaka** of **Mēḍipali**, the hero who could take away the head of **Kēsi-nāya** of **Kandūru**, the smokeless light (i.e., the fire) to **Bhīma** of **Rāpāka**, the unrivalled **Rāma** in battle, the shield (*patta*) (to guard) the direction of **Kāṭa** of **Tērāla**, the grinding stone to the wheat-like **Eruva-Torīḍa**, (one) who looted (literally stole) the stables of **Bēḍa Celuki-nāya**, the ornament to the activities of his brother, the plunderer of the neck-ornament of **Kōṭa Pe(m)rm(m)āḍi**, (one) who stole the horse and the sacred coronation thread of **Cōḍa-Odaya** (i.e., one who conquered the kingdom of **Cōḍa Odaya**), the club-like right arm of **Rudra-dēva**, (one) whose fame filled the box (called) the Universe (literally the formidable egg of **Brahma**), (one who was) formidable to the armies of the enemies, the worshipper of the excellent lotus feet of the glorious God **Sōmanātha**, the magician to the strength of the enemies, (one who was) endowed with all titles beginning with these (above titles),

L. 7. the glorious *misiyara-gaṇḍa*, **Gōna Garīṇaya-rāḍḍi**, while he was ruling the kingdom of the earth from the town of **Vardhamāna** in the delight of pleasing conversations,

L. 8. the jewel-amulet of his kingdom, the worshipper of the excellent and glorious lotus feet of the glorious God **Nārāyaṇa**, the protector of all people, the magician to the strength of the enemies, the accomplisher of all dutiful acts, the guardian of righteous qualities,

L. 9-10. **Viṭhāla-nātha**, the ruler of the earth, conquered (literally, achieved) the forts of **Ādavani**, **Tumbuḍamu**, **Mānuva** and **Hāluva**, after this, and intending to enter the town of **Rācūru** and to rule the kingdom of the earth in the delight of pleasing conversations, in the **Saka** year **1216**, corresponding to the (cyclic) year **Jeya**, (in the month of) **Mārgasīra**, on the **7th** day of the **bright fortnight**, constructed a stone fort for the protection of all the people of all provinces. Good fortune and great prosperity.

APPENDIX F

Diary of the Director for the year 1345 H. (1935-36 A.D.)

Month	Date	Days
1345 H. (1935-36 A.C.)		
<i>Ādhar to Dāi</i> (October to November)	<i>1st Ādhar to 4th Dāi</i> (7th October to 10th November)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Dāi</i> (November)	<i>5th to 6th</i> <i>(10th to 11th)</i>	Tour in the Warangal District
"	<i>7th to 23rd</i> <i>(12th to 28th)</i>	Duty at headquarters
<i>Dāi to Bāthmān</i> (November to December)	<i>23rd Dāi to 1st Bāthmān</i> (20th November to 5th December)	Tour to Raighūr and Maski
<i>Bāthmān to Isfandār</i> (December to January)	<i>2nd Bāthmān to 4th Isfandār</i> (6th December to 7th January)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Isfandār</i> (January)	<i>5th to 17th</i> <i>(8th to 20th)</i>	Tour to Raighūr and Maski
<i>Isfandār to Farwardīn</i> (January to February)	<i>18th Isfandār to 26th Farwardīn</i> (21st January to 28th February)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Farwardīn</i> (February to March)	<i>27th to 29th</i> <i>(20th February to 2nd March)</i>	Tour in the Bidar District
<i>Farwardīn to Urdibchīght</i> (March)	<i>30th Farwardīn to 9th Urdibchīght</i> <i>(3rd to 13th)</i>	Duty at headquarters
<i>Urdibchīght</i> (March)	<i>10th to 20th</i> <i>(14th to 24th)</i>	Tour in the Aurangabād District
<i>Urdibchīght to Khurdād</i> (March to April)	<i>21st Urdibchīght to 18th Khurdād</i> <i>(25th March to 22nd April)</i>	Duty at headquarters
<i>Khurdād</i> (April)	<i>19th</i> <i>(23rd)</i>	Tour in the Nalgonda District
<i>Khurdād to Mihr</i> (April to August)	<i>20th Khurdād to 4th Mihr</i> <i>(24th April to 10th August)</i>	Duty at headquarters
<i>Mihr</i> (August)	<i>5th to 8th</i> <i>(11th to 14th)</i>	Tour in the Aurangabād District
"	<i>9th to 15th</i> <i>(15th to 21st)</i>	Duty at headquarters
<i>Mihr to Ābān</i> (August to October)	<i>16th Mihr to 30th Ābān</i> <i>(22nd August to 5th October)</i>	On privilege leave
Duty at headquarters		278 days
Tour		42 "
Privilege leave		45 "
TOTAL		365 days

APPENDIX G

Days of the Assistant Director for the year 1395 E. (1935-36 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1395 E. (1935-36 A.C.)		
1st to 5th	1st <i>Adhar</i> to 5th <i>Dai</i> (7th October to 10th November)	Duty at headquarters
6th to 10th	6th to 8th <i>Dai</i> (11th to 13th)	Tour in the Warangal District
11th to 28th	9th <i>Dai</i> to 28th <i>Khurdād</i> (14th November to 2nd May)	Duty at headquarters
29th to 31st	29th <i>Khurdād</i> to 1st <i>Tir</i> (3rd to 6th)	Tour in the Bidar District
1st to 24th	2nd <i>Tir</i> to 24th <i>Mihr</i> (7th May to 30th August)	Duty at headquarters
25th to 31st	25th <i>Mihr</i> (31st)	Tour to Ibrahimpatan (Nalgonda District)
1st to 10th	26th <i>Mihr</i> to 11th <i>Adhar</i> (1st to 10th)	Duty at headquarters
11th to 14th	12th to 14th <i>Dai</i> (17th to 20th)	Tour in the Warangal District
15th to 28th	15th to 23rd <i>Dai</i> (29th to 28th)	Duty at headquarters
29th to 31st	24th to 27th <i>Dai</i> (29th September to 2nd October)	Tour in the Medak and Karimnagar Districts
1st to 5th	28th to 30th <i>Dai</i> (3rd to 5th)	Duty at headquarters
	Duty at headquarters	350 days
	Tour ..	15 "
	TOTAL ..	365 days

APPENDIX II--*contd.*

Month	Date	Place
15 th (September to October)	25 th to 28 th (30th September to 3rd October)	Duty at headquarters
16 th (October)	29 th to 30 th (4th to 5th)	Tour to Gulbarga
	Duty at headquarters	175 days
	Tour	79 "
	Special duty	111 "
	TOTAL	365 days

APPENDIX J—contd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)			Expenditure to the end of 1345 F.	Remarks
			Rs.	As.	P.		
SPECIAL REPAIRS							
Aurangabād	Special Repairs to Delhi Darwāza	3,048 0 0	2,000	0	0	2,000 0 0	Work done by the Department
"	Repairs to Kālī Masjid	700 0 0	700	0	0	700 0 0	"
"	Repairs to Kaghazipūra mosque	200 0 0	200	0	0	200 0 0	"
"	Repairs to Ja'far Darwāza	800 0 0	500	0	0	500 0 0	"
"	Repairs to Maccaī Darwāza	400 0 0	400	0	0	400 0 0	"
Daulatabād (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to Bāradari, Daulatabād Fort	950 0 0	950	0	0	950 0 0	"
Khuldabād (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to Malik 'Ambar's Tomb	500 0 0	500	0	0	500 0 0	"
"	Special Repairs to Dargāh of Hazrat Hasan 'Alāi and tomb of Malik Chhajjū	200 0 0	200	0	0	200 0 0	"
"	Special Repairs to Bani Begam's Garden	1,500 0 0	1,500	0	0	1,500 0 0	"
"	Special Repairs to Mun'im Bāgh	1,000 0 0	1,000	0	0	1,000 0 0	"
"	Special Repairs to Main Gateway, Khuldabād	200 0 0	200	0	0	200 0 0	"
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to Ramesvara Cave, Ellora	300 0 0	300	0	0	300 0 0	"
"	Special Repairs to Sītā-ki-Nahānī	250 0 0	250	0	0	250 0 0	"
"	Repairs to the Steps to Sītā-ki-Nahānī	300 0 0	300	0	0	300 0 0	"
"	Special Repairs to Indra Sabha	400 0 0	400	0	0	400 0 0	"
Carried over ..		....	9,400	0	0		

APPENDIX J—*contd.*

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1345 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Anwālī (Aurangabād District)	Brought forward ..	....	1,500 0 0		
	Maintenance of Anwālī Temple	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	Amount spent by the Department
Ghatotkuchi (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	"
Aurangabād	Establishment of the Aurangabād caves	432 0 0	432 0 0	432 0 0	"
"	Maintenance of Archaeological Buildings	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	"
Daulatabād (Aurangabād District)	Establishment of Daulatabād Fort	1,540 0 0	1,540 0 0	1,540 0 0	"
"	Maintenance of the Fort	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	"
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Establishment of the Caves	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	"
	Maintenance of the caves	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	"
Bidar	Establishment of Archaeological Buildings	1,572 0 0	1,572 0 0	1,572 0 0	"
"	Maintenance of Archaeological Buildings	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	"
Udgir (Bidar District)	Establishment of Udgir Fort	840 0 0	840 0 0	840 0 0	"
Dichpalli (Nizamabād District)	Establishment of Dichpalli Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	"
Gulbarga	Establishment of Haft Gumbad	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	"
"	Establishment of Gulbarga Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	"
"	Maintenance of Archaeological Buildings	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	"
Nalgonda	Establishment of Bhongir Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	"
	Carried over ..	....	14,952 0 0		

APPENDIX K

List of Books acquired for the library of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1935 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
2427	<i>Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology</i> for the year 1934, Kern Institute, Leyden	Presented by the publishers
LISTS AND CATALOGUES		
2428	<i>A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts</i> (1925-26 to 1927-28) for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. VI, Part I	Presented by the Government of India
2429	<i>List</i> of Archaeological photo negatives of Burma, stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle (corrected up to 31st March, 1936)	Do.
2430	———, Archaeological photo negatives of the Madras Presidency and Coorg, stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle (corrected up to 31st March, 1935)	Do.
ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES		
2431	<i>The Encyclopædia of Islam</i> , Nos. 53-54	Purchased
2432	———, <i>Supplement No. 2</i>	Do.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS		
2433	<i>The Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, October, 1935 and January, April and July, 1936	Do.
2434	<i>The Journal</i> of the Royal Society of Arts, Vol. LXXXIII, Nos. 434-38	Do.
2435	<i>Journal</i> of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I, No. 2 (Science)	Do.
2436	———; Vol. I, No. 2 (Letters)	Do.
2437	———; <i>Year Book</i> of the Society, Vol. I, 1935 ..	Do.
2438	<i>The Journal</i> of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXI, parts 3-4, and Vol. XXII, parts 1-2	Presented by the publishers
2439	———; <i>Index</i> to Vol. XXI	Do.
2440	<i>Journal</i> of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. IX, Part 4	Do.
2441	<i>Journal</i> of the Department of Letters, Vol. XXVIII ..	Do.
2442	<i>Quarterly Journal</i> of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXV, Nos. 1-3, and Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-4	Do.
2443	<i>The Quarterly Journal</i> of the Kannada Literary Academy (Karnataka Sabhya Parishat), Vol. XX, Nos. 3-4, and Vol. XXI, Nos. 1-2	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2444	<i>Bulletin</i> of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. VIII, Parts 1-3..	Presented by the publishers
2445	<i>Bulletin de L'Ecole Francaise D'Extreme-Orient</i> , Tome XXXIV, Fascs. 1-2 and Tome XXXV, Fasc. 1	Do.
2446	<i>The Mahabodhi</i> , Journal of the Mahabodhi Society, Vol. 43, No. 12, and Vol. 44, Nos. 1-11	Do.
2447	<i>Antiquity</i> , a quarterly review of Archaeology, Vol. IX, No. 36 and Vol. X, Nos. 37-40	Purchased
2448	<i>D'java</i> ; Tijdschrift van Het Java Instituut, 15e Jaargang, No. 6, and 16e Jaargang, Nos. 1-3	Presented by the publishers
2449	<i>The National Geographic Magazine</i> , Vol. LXVII, Nos. 5-6, Vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1-6, Vol. LXIX, Nos. 1-6, and Vol. LXXX, Nos. 1-6	Purchased
2450	<i>Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club</i> , Parts LXI-LXII	Presented by the publishers
2451	<i>The Dacca University Studies</i> , Vol. I, No. 1	Do.
2452	<i>Man in India</i> —Vol. XVI, No. 1	Do.
2453	<i>Mulki Industries</i> , a monthly magazine devoted to Indigenous Industries—Vol. II, No. 5	Do.
2454	<i>The Poona Orientalist</i> , a quarterly journal devoted to Oriental Studies, Vol. I, No. 1	Do.
2455	<i>Indian Culture</i> , Vol. II, No. 4, and Vol. III, No. 2 ..	Purchased
2456	—, —, Index to Vol. 2	Do.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY	
2457	<i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the year 1929-30</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2458	<i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of Mysore for the year 1932</i>	Presented by the Mysore State
2459	<i>Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department and Sumer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur, for the year ending 30th September, 1935</i> (Vol. IX)	Presented by the Jodhpur State
2460	<i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1934-35 M.E. (1934-35 A.D.)</i>	Presented by the Cochin Durbar
	MONOGRAPHS	
2461	<i>Blom, F.—Commerce, Trade and Monetary Units of the Maya. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3326)</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2462	<i>Bushnell, D. J.—The Manahoac Tribes in Virginia, 1608. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3337)</i>	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2463	<i>Collins, H. B.</i> —Archæology of the Bering Sea Region. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication No. 3280)	Presented by the publishers
2464	<i>Coomaraswamy, A. K.</i> —Angel and Titan: An Essay in Vedic Ontology	Do.
2465	<i>Esseen, G. J.</i> —Before Papyrus..... Beyond Rayan. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication No. 3312)	Do.
2466	<i>Hambley, W. D.</i> —Culture Areas of Nigeria, Anthropological Series; Field Museum of Natural History (Publication 346, Vol. XXI, No. 3)	Do.
2467	<i>Husain, M. A.</i> —A record of all the Qurānic and non-historical Epigraphia on the Protected Monuments in the Delhi Province. Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 47	Do.
2468	<i>Krieger, H. W.</i> —Indian Cultures of North-eastern South America. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3825)	Do.
2469	<i>Law, B. C.</i> —Saraswati in Indian Literature. Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 50	Presented by the Government of India
2470	<i>Roberts, F. H. H.</i> —A Folsom Complex; Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Lindenmeir Site in Northern Colorado. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3333)	Presented by the publishers
2471	———,———; Additional Information on the Folsom Complex. Report on the Second Season's Investigations at the Lindenmeir Site in Northern Colorado	Do.
2472	<i>Rose, A. C.</i> —Via Appia in the Days when all Roads led to Rome. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3323)	Do.
2473	<i>Speiser, E. A.</i> —The Historical Significance of Tepe Gawra. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3278)	Do
2474	<i>Stirling, M. W.</i> —Smithsonian Archaeological Projects conducted under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933-34. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3324)	Do.
2475	<i>Strong, W. M.</i> —An introduction to Nebraska Archæology. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3303)	Do.
2476	<i>Walker, W. M.</i> —A Caddo Burial Site at Natchitoches, Louisiana. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3345)	Do.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
2477	<i>Chanda, R.</i> —Medieval Indian Sculpture in the British Museum, with an Introduction by R. L. Hobson	Purchased
2478	<i>Moore, J. H.</i> —Savage Survivals (Thinker's Library) ..	Do.
2479	<i>Mullikin, M. A. and Hotchkis, A. M.</i> —Buddhist Sculptures at the Yun Kang Caves	Do.
2480	<i>Naidu, V. N.</i> —Tandava Laksanam	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2481	<i>Perie, M. F.</i> —Egyptian Decorative Art	Purchased
2482	<i>Wickwar, J. W.</i> —Witchcraft and the Black Art	Do.
	Museum	
2483	<i>Annual Report</i> on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1934	Presented by the Rajputana Museum
2484	<i>Annual Report</i> on the working of the Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra, for the year ending 31st March, 1935	Presented by the Museum Museum
2485	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for the year 1934-35	Presented by the Watson Museum
2486	<i>The Museum Journal</i> , Vol. 35, Nos. 4-5	Presented by the Do.
	EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS	
2487	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. XXI, Part 7 and Vol. XXII, Parts 3-6	Presented by the Govt. of India
	NUMISMATICS	
2488	<i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay: the Sultans of Gujarat</i> , by C. R. Singhal and G. V. Acharya	
	ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY	
2489	<i>Haddon, A. C.</i> —History of Archaeology	Purchased
2490	<i>Keith, Sir A.</i> —Ethnos or the Problem of Race	Do.
2491	<i>Leakey, L. S. B. and Hopkins, Sir F. G.</i> —Adam's Ancestors, an up to date outline of what is known about the origin of Man	Do.
2492	<i>Licht, H.</i> —Sexual Life in Ancient Greece	Do.
2493	<i>Malinowski, B.</i> —The Sexual Life of Savages in North Western Melanesia	Do.
2494	<i>Seltzer, C. C.</i> —The Racial characteristics of Syrians and Armenians. (Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. XIII, No. 3)	Presented by the publishers
2495	<i>Tylor, Sir E. B.</i> —Anthropology	Purchased
	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS	
2496	<i>Antaki, Fathulla</i> —India as I saw it	Do.
2497	<i>Dunbar, Sir F.</i> —History of India from the Earliest Times to the Present Day	Do.
2498	<i>Gibbon, E.</i> —Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire	Do.
2499	<i>Glotz, G.</i> —The Aegean Civilization	Do.
2500	<i>Khan, Dr. Y. H.</i> —Nizām-ul-Mulk, Āsaf Jāh I	Do.

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2501	Petric, W. M. F.—The Revolutions of Civilization ..	Purchased
2502	Sykes, Sir P.—A History of Exploration from the Earliest Times to the Present Day ..	Do.
2503	هارون نامه مصنفہ جو دو آنکاب چی ..	Do.
2504	تاریخ علمی نامہ نیموری از عبد الخالق ..	Do.
2505	مفتونی سراج (اورنگ ابادی) ..	Do.
2506	تاریخ نادری ..	Do.
2507	تاریخ تیموری ..	Do.
GUIDES AND PLANS		
2508	A Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities ..	Do.
ICONOGRAPHY AND RELIGION		
2509	De Visser, M. W.—Ancient Buddhism in Japan ..	Do.
2510	Strauss, C. T.—The Buddha and His Doctrine ..	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE		
2511	D'Erlanger, Baron Rodolph—La Mosique Arabe (Tome Denxième) Al-Farbi (260H-872 T.C.)	Presented by the publishers
2512	Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1935 ..	Do.
2513	Proceedings and Transactions of the Seventh All India Oriental Conference, Baroda, (December, 1933) ..	Do.
2514	Von Jarl Charpentier—Die Suparnasage untersuehnugen Zur altindischen Literatur-und sagenges-clüchte-Arbeten Utgifa med understod of Vilhelm Ekman's Universitets fond, Uppsala 26 ..	Do.
2515	„,——;—The Livro da seita dos Indios Orientais (British Museum Sloane 1820) of Father Jaéobo Fenicio, S.J. ..	Do.
2516	„,——;—Paceeka buddhageschichten Studien Zur Indischen Erzählungsliteratur I, Uppsala Universites 1908 ..	Do.
2517	„,——;—Kleine Beiträge Zur Indoiranischen Mythologie ..	Do.
2518	Von, K. Ronnow—Trita Āptya eine Vedic Gottheit 1, inangur aldissertation, Uppsala Universitets Arsskrift, 1927 ..	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS		
2519	Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1934-35 ..	Presented by the Varendra Research Society

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2520	<i>Report on the Administration of the Jails of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the years 1340 F. (1930-31), 1342 F. (1932-33) and 1343 F. (1933-34)</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2521	<i>Report on the Progress of the Hyderabad City Improvement Board for the year 1342 (1932-33)</i>	Do.
2522	<i>Trade Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1343 F. (1933-34 A.D.)</i>	Do
2523	<i>Administration Report of the Customs Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1344 F. (ending 6th October, 1935 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2524	کیفیت نظم و نسق جامعہ عثمانیہ بابت سنہ ۱۳۴۳ ف	Do.
2525	<i>Report on the Development of Sugar-cane Cultivation in the Nizamsagar Canal. By R. B. T. S. Venkataraman, (Bulletin No. 9 of the Agricultural Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government)</i>	Do.
2526	<i>Annual Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the years 1342 and 1343 F.</i>	Do.
2527	<i>Administration Report of the Lunatic Asylum of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the years 1340-43 F.</i>	Do.
2528	<i>Report on the Administration of the Department of Statistics for the year 1343 F.</i>	Do.
2529	<i>Agricultural, Industrial and Trade Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1343 F.</i>	Do.
2530	<i>Administration Report of the Medical and Sanitation Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2531	<i>Report on the Administration of Hyderabad District Police for the year 1344 F.</i>	Do.
2532	<i>Report on the Administration of District Water Works Department for the years 1340-42 F.</i>	Do.
2533	<i>Report on the Hyderabad City Drainage Works for 1343 F. ..</i>	Do.
2534	<i>Report on the Administration of the Abkari Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1344 F.</i>	Do.
2535	<i>Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1343-44 F.</i>	Do.
2536	<i>Administration Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces for the year 1342-43 F.</i>	Do.
2537	<i>Administration Report of the Hyderabad City Police for the year 1344 F.</i>	Do.

APPENDIX L

List of Photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1345 F. (1935-36) A.C.

Serial No.	Locality	Description				Size
1492	Maski (Raichur District)	General view of the gateway, Maski town	..	..	..	8½"×6½"
1493	"	Another view ..	..	..	..	"
1494	"	View of the Maski River ..	..	..	..	"
1495	"	Another view ..	..	..	..	"
1496	"	View of the Asokan Edict Cave, before restoration	..	..	..	"
1497	"	Another view ..	..	..	..	"
1498	"	Interior of the Asokan Edict Cave ..	..	..	..	"
1499	"	Another view ..	..	..	..	"
1500	"	General view of Mānappa's Temple on the Maski hill	..	..	..	"
1501	"	A sculpture in Mānappa's Temple ..	..	..	..	6½"×4½"
1502	"	Another sculpture ..	..	..	..	"
1503	"	Another sculpture ..	..	..	..	"
1504	"	General view of a cave on the hill near Sultān Muḥammad's field	..	..	..	8½"×6½"
1505	"	Distant view of the excavation near the foot of the hill	..	..	..	"
1506	"	View showing excavation in progress ..	..	..	..	"
1507	"	An excavation pit ..	..	..	..	"
1508	"	Another pit ..	..	..	..	"
1509	"	Another pit ..	..	..	..	"
1510	"	Snapshot showing the method of sifting	..	..	..	"
1511	"	Another view ..	..	..	..	"
1512	"	Another view ..	..	..	..	"
1513	"	Fortifications on the hill near the Asokan Edict	..	..	..	"
1514	"	View of the Maski hill from the road	..	..	..	"
1515	"	View from another point ..	..	..	..	"
1516	"	From another point ..	..	..	..	"
1517	"	From another point ..	..	..	..	"
1518	"	View of the Maski village from Mānappa's Temple..	..	..	..	"

APPENDIX I.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1519	Maski (Raichur District)	View of the Maski village	8½"×6½"
1520	Another view	"
1521	Avenues at Maski	"
1522	Another view	"
1523	Another view	"
1524	A snapshot of the village folk at Maski ..	6½"×4½"
1525	General view of the hillock, Sulia Debba ..	8½"×6½"
1526	Another view	"
1527	Sculpture found during excavation at Sulia Debba ..	"
1528	Stone beads from Maski Excavation	6½"×4½"
1529	Another set	"
1530	Stone implements	"
1531	Another set	"
1532	Beads	"
1533	Sculpture of Rider on Horse	"
1534	A stone seal	"
1535	Heli Kathnati .. (Maski)	View of the excavation at Heli Kathnati ..	8½"×6½"
1536	Benkal Forest .. (Raichur District)	View of the rock entrance to the group of dolmens, Benkal Forest ..	"
1537	View of dolmens at Benkal	"
1538	Another view	"
1539	Another view	"
1540	General view of the Benkal Tank	"
1541	Rock painting, Benkal forest	"
1542	" in the ceiling of a cave, Benkal forest ..	"
1543	Another view	"
1544	A snapshot of the party at work, copying the outline of the paintings ..	"
1545	Another view	"
1546	Another Rock painting, Benkal Forest ..	"

APPENDIX L. *contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1547	Benkal Forest (Raigur District)	A snapshot of the party at work, copying the outline of the painting.	4' x 6'
1548	.. ..	View of the Drum-shaped boulder on the top of the hill Benkal	..
1549	Kanakgiri (Raigur District)	General view of Kanakgiri Temple	..
1550	.. ..	Another view . . . . .	..
1551	.. ..	Another view . . . . .	..
1552	.. ..	Painting on the ceiling of Kanakgiri Temple	6' x 4'
1553	.. ..	Another painting . . . . .	..
1554	.. ..	A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri	..
1555	.. ..	Another sculpture . . . . .	..
1556	.. ..	Another sculpture . . . . .	..
1557	.. ..	A panel representing a group of children with a <i>nirli</i>	..
1558	Hira Jantikal (Raigur District)	General view of the temple at Hira Jantikal	..
1559	.. ..	Another view . . . . .	..
1560	Gabbur (Raigur District)	General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbur	4' x 6'
1561	.. ..	Another view . . . . .	..
1562	.. ..	General view of gateway and temple : Gabbur	..
1563	.. ..	General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbur	..
1564	.. ..	Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbur	..
1565	.. ..	Another view . . . . .	..
1566	.. ..	General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbur	..
1567	.. ..	Wooden carved door of a <i>Mutt</i> : Gabbur	..
1568	Matbal (Raigur District)	Fortifications on hill, Matbal	..
1569	.. ..	Another view . . . . .	..
1570	Mudgal (Raigur District)	Mudgal Fort Gateway No. 1	..
1571	.. ..	" " No. 2	..
1572	.. ..	" " No. 3	..
1573	.. ..	" " No. 4	..

APPENDIX L—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description				Size
1574	Mudgal (Raichur District)	General view of Mudgal Fort	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1575	“ ..	The Bāla Hisār : Mudgal Fort	..	..	..	“
1576	“ ..	Fortifications : Mudgal Fort	..	..	..	“
1577	“ ..	View of a cistern : Mudgal Fort	..	..	..	“
1578	Goberkalūr (Raichur District)	General view of Goberkalūr Hill	..	..	..	“
1579	“ ..	Another view ..	..	..	..	“
1580	Anagondi (Raichur District)	General view of Unchappa Temple : Anagondi	..	..	..	“
1581	“ ..	Another view ..	..	..	..	“
1582	“ ..	Painting on ceiling	..	..	..	“
1583	“ ..	Painting on ceiling	..	..	..	“
1584	“ ..	Another painting	..	..	..	“
1585	“ ..	Another painting	..	..	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1586-87	“ ..	Sculpture in the temple	..	..	..	“
1588	“ ..	View of a temple in the river Krishna at Anagondi	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1589	Anagondi (Raichur District)	View of the aqueduct : Anagondi	..	..	..	“
1590	“ ..	View of the anicut : Anagondi	..	..	..	“
1591	“ ..	Another view ..	..	..	..	“
1592	“ ..	A gateway of Anagondi town	..	..	..	“
1593	“ ..	A ruined temple : Anagondi	..	..	..	“
1594	“ ..	A pleasure house of the Rajas of Anagondi	..	..	..	“
1595	“ ..	Carved doorway of Ganapati Deva's temple : Anagondi	..	..	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1596	Pumpasarvar (Anagondi)	Sculpture in temple at Pampisvar (Anagondi)	..	..	..	“
1597	“ ..	Another sculpture	..	..	..	“
1598	Mahibubnagar	View of the <i>avenues</i> on Hyderabad Mahibubnagar Road	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1599	“ ..	Another view ..	..	..	..	“
1600	Aurangabād caves	General view of Cave I, Aurangabād, from N.E.	..	..	..	“
1601	“ ..	Another view ..	..	..	..	“

APPENDIX I.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1602	Aurangabād caves	Detail of doorway : Cave I	8" $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6" $\frac{1}{2}$
1603	" ..	Detail of window : Cave I	"
1604	" ..	Interior showing unfinished excavation	"
1605	" ..	Detail of a pillar : Cave I	"
1606	" ..	Another pillar	"
1607	" ..	View of another pillar with decorative bands	"
1608	" ..	General view of Cave II	"
1609	" ..	View of front pillars	"
1610	" ..	Dwarapāla to the left of the shrine	"
1611	" ..	View of sculpture on the left wall of the Hall : Cave II ..	"
1612	" ..	View of side walls showing the three attitudes of the Buddha : Cave II ..	"
1613	" ..	Another view	"
1614	" ..	View of the <i>façade</i> : Cave II	"
1615	" ..	Interior, detail of pillar : Cave II	"
1616	" ..	General view of the first group of the caves from the Bridge ..	"
1617	" ..	Front view of Cave VI	"
1618	" ..	General view of Cave VII	"
1619	" ..	View of the female statues in corner : Cave VII ..	"
1620	" ..	View showing different styles of head-gears of the votaries : Cave IX ..	"
1621	" ..	General view of Cave IX	"
1622	" ..	A view of the Nirvana Buddha : Cave IX ..	"
1623	" ..	Two female figures of the inner gallery : Cave IX ..	6" $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4" $\frac{1}{2}$
1624	" ..	Four female figures of the inner hall : Cave IX ..	"
1625	Ghatotkutch (Aurangabād District)	General view of Cave I : Ghatotkutch	"
1626	" ..	Interior : Cave I	"
1627	" ..	Doorway : Cave I	"
1628	" ..	Another view of the same	"
1629	" ..	Inscription on pillar	"

APPENDIX I.—concl.

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1630	Ghatotkutchi .. (Aurangabād District)	General view of Cave I: Ghatotkutchi ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1631	Vaishagārhi .. (Aurangabād District)	General view of gateway : Vaishagārhi Fort ..	"
1632	" ..	Fort Mosque	"
1633	Asāi (Aurangabād District)	Battlefield, Asāi	"
1634	" ..	Another view	"
1635	Kannad .. (Aurangabād District)	View of the Kannad cave, before clearance ..	"

APPENDIX M

List of painting prepared by Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad, Artist-Curator, Ajanta Caves, during the year 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Subject	Locality	Size	Remarks
1	Stupa worship, Cave IX (outline, Part I)	Ajanta	3'x6'	Prepared for the Department
2	Do. Do. (Part II)	..	3'x7'	Do.
3	Do. Do. (Part III)	..	"	Do.
4	Simhala Jātaka, Cave XVII, (Painting, Part II)	..	8' 10" x 16' 0"	Do.
5	Kneeling Monk, Cave VI, (Painting, in three parts)	..	1' 6" x 2' 0"	Do.
6	A seated female devotee, Cave I (Painting in three parts)	..	3'x2'	Do.
7	Temptation of the Buddha, Cave VI (Tracing)	..	8'x10'	Do.

APPENDIX N

List of paintings prepared by Mr. Mohammad Jalaluddin, Artist, Ellora Caves, during the year 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Subject	Locality
1	Apsarases, Cave XXXI, Indrasabha (with tracing) ..	Ellora
2	A pair of devotees, Cave XXXI, Indrasabha (with tracing) ..	„
3	An outline of the Siva Dance, Cave XVI, the Kailasa (with tracing) ..	„
4	An outline of the Siva Dance with the group of the deities descending from the heavens, Cave XVI, the Kailasa ..	„
5	„ Apsarases, Cave XVI, the Kailasa (with tracing) ..	„
6	Siva Dance (Sculpture), Cave XVI, the Kailasa (in black and white) ..	„
7	Apsarases, Aurangabād Caves (painting and tracing) ..	Aurangabād
8	Geometrical Design do. do.	„
9	A couple of geese do. do.	„
10	A pair of dwarfs do. do.	„

APPENDIX O

Note on the working of the Hyderabad Museum for 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.C.)
By K. M. AHMAD, M.A., LL.B.

During the year under report the Curator was deputed to attend the All India Oriental Conference held at Mysore. He was afterwards deputed to attend the International Congress of Numismatists and the Centenary of the Royal Numismatic Society held at London and also the International Congress of Pre-Historic and Proto-Historic Sciences held at Oslo (Norway). At London he read a paper on "Rare Mints of the Deccan" and at Oslo another paper on the Excavations of Pre-historic Sites at Maski and Survey of the Pre-historic sites in the Raichur District. A summary of these papers is included in this report. The Director of Archaeology had very kindly moved the Government that the Curator should be allowed to avail himself of this opportunity to visit some important Museums on the continent. Consequently, he visited several Museums in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France. At Copenhagen he was presented with fourteen Pre-historic implements belonging to (Kitten-Maiden period) about 5000 B.C. These implements have been deposited in the Museum. During the absence of the Curator Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., officiated in his place.

Survey of Pre-historic Sites in the Raichur District and Excavation at Maski.—In the early part of December, 1935, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., the Director of Archaeology, started a thorough survey of the Pre-historic sites in the Raichur District. He had very kindly taken the Curator with him in this tour. Maski, which already boasted of an Asokan Edict, was selected as a place for conducting excavations. Simultaneously, a survey was made and many Pre-historic sites were discovered. The total number of these sites is now twenty-four:—

1	Agoli	13	Kerehal
2	Alisindi hill	14	Kotegal
3	Anandgal	15	Lingsur
4	Anehesoor	16	Machnur
5	Benkal	17	Matbal
6	Billamrayangudda	18	Maski
7	Chik Hesur	19	Mudgal
8	Caudur	20	Patkanduddi
9	Gorebal	21	Rodalkunda
10	Halapur	22	Sirwar
11	Honhalli	23	Watgal
12	Kurkundi	24	Vergunti

At Maski the excavations yielded extremely good results. Stone implements, flakes of chert and chalcedony, crystal, onyx and quartz were discovered in vast quantities. Terra-cotta figures showing high skill were also found. In passing the earth through the sieves of various grades innumerable beads of agate, carnelian, amethyst, chank, lapis lazuli, crystal, onyx and garnets were gathered. Stone implements of various sizes were picked up from several places in great abundance.

Exhibitions and Visits.—An exhibition of all the above-mentioned articles was held in the Museum. It excited great interest and was visited by His Excellency the Prime Minister and by all the Hon'ble members of the Cabinet. It was about this time that Mr. S. F. Markham, a member of the British Parliament, and Mr. Hargreaves, the ex-Director-General of Archaeology in India, paid a visit to the Hyderabad Museum on behalf of the Empire Museums Association of London. They were very much impressed by the interpretation and explanation of exhibits offered by the Director of Archaeology and paid a high tribute to the way and manner in which exhibits have been arranged and displayed in the Museum by the Department and considered that although it is a small institution yet very well organised. The members of Peace and Goodwill of the Union Government of South Africa also visited the Museum and paid a high tribute to the exhibits and the arrangement.

Nawab Ghalib Jung's Collection.—Through the kind interest of Mr. R. M. Crofton, the Revenue Secretary, some very interesting pieces of furniture and household property of the late Nawab

Ghalib Jung have been lent to the Hyderabad Museum. Among these a sword set with precious stones which was presented to the Nawab by the late Highness deserves a special mention. A list of these articles is included in appendix (pp. 65-66).

Sculptures and the erection of a Mandap.—It was proposed by the Director of Archaeology that the artistic ceiling slabs unearthed during the Warangal excavation and subsequently deposited in the Hyderabad Museum should be set up in their original form. This proposal was approved of by the Museum Committee and to carry it out four circular capitals of pillars and one central piece of the ceiling were brought from Warangal fort to the Museum. In addition to these two extremely artistic stone pillars, lying uncared for on the Hyderabad Nalgonda road near Kattangūr (57 miles from Hyderabad), were also removed to the Hyderabad Museum. The carving on one of these pillars illustrates stories from the Rāmāyān.

Mr. D. B. Trevor, the Chief Commercial Manager of H.E.H. the Nizam's Railway, has kindly presented to the Museum a male figure with moustaches. He had found it at Zintara in the Khyber Pass.

Paintings and Picture Gallery.—Among the paintings acquired during the year under report two miniatures are of great importance. One of them (No. 6051) is a typical Mughal portrait by Anup Chitar representing Khān Khāna. The other (No. 6055) represents phallic worship. It has been painted by Kiran of Akbar's Court. This painting shows an extremely interesting combination of the Mughal and Rajput styles.

The scheme for the construction of the Picture Gallery has not materialised as yet. The amount sanctioned has been transferred to the Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D. Branch. It is hoped that the Public Works Department will expedite the work. In the meantime the exhibits for this section are being collected. For the purposes of comparative study some good modern paintings of Indian and European Schools have been added to the section.

Numismatics.—The total number of coins acquired during the year under report is 2,199, of which 14 are gold, 560 silver and 1,625 copper. Of the silver coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

Manuscripts.—Ten manuscripts were acquired during the year under report. One of them is a copy of the *Laila* and *Majnūn*, containing eight paintings in the Persian style of a good type. Another MS. narrates the story of the Punjabi lovers called *Hira* and *Ranjha*. According to the colophon this book was completed by Sarodhara, son of Tuljaram of Sialkot, on the 7th *Dhu Qū'dha* 1168 A.H. (14th September, 1755 A.D.) during the reign of the Mughal Emperor *Āḥmad Shāh*. It contains twelve illustrations in North Indian style of a mediocre type.

Two copies of the Holy Qur'ān deserve a special mention. One of them is inscribed in very good *Naskh*, the paper used is of a very high quality and is called 'Reshmi'. Every leaf of this copy has been illuminated with great taste and the last page bears Aurangzeb's seal. The other copy of the Qur'ān is incomplete but it represents *Kūfi* script. A copy of the *Bhagwatgita* contains six illustrations.

Miscellaneous.—During the survey of the Raichūr District twenty-two bronze images were discovered at Kaḍkal, a village about two miles from Lingsur. They represent the Jaina Tirthankaras and belong to about 7th or 8th century A.D. Along with these images were also discovered bricks measuring 16" x 9½" x 3". The department is proposing to excavate this site in the near future.

An instrument which is worn by archers on the thumb at the time of shooting an arrow has been acquired for the Museum. It is of jade.

APPENDIX P

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1345 Fasli (1934-35 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description					How acquired
1	Small arrow	..	..	..	..	Found while excavating at Ajantā
2	Big spear head	..	..	..	..	Do
3	Piece of a big iron bar	..	..	..	..	Do
4	Pointed arrow-head	..	..	..	..	Do
5	Earthen bullet	..	..	..	..	Do
6	Two iron pieces	..	..	..	..	Do
7	Small spear-head	..	..	..	..	Do
8	Iron dish	..	..	..	..	Do
9-10	Thin iron bar pieces	..	..	..	..	Do
11-22	Indian paintings	..	..	..	..	Purchased
23	Lake Manas-Sarowar (Indian painting)	..	..	..	..	Do.
24	Mother and Child	..	..	..	..	Do.
25	Kailasa	..	..	..	..	Do.
26	Bidri Huqqa	..	..	..	..	Do.
27	Katār with gold work	..	..	..	..	Do.
28	Brass Lamp	..	..	..	..	Do.
29-30	Brass Gomukha Abhisheka pātras	..	..	..	..	Do.
31	Brass Katora	..	..	..	..	Do.
32	Scissors with Bidri work in gold	..	..	..	..	Do.
33-34	Katārs with gold work	..	..	..	..	Do.
35-36	Carved pillars	..	..	..	..	Removed from Katangur near Suryapeth
37-38	Plain pillars	..	..	..	..	Do.
39	Ganesh	..	..	..	..	Removed from an old temple at Pantangi
40	Female figure (door-keeper)	..	..	..	..	Do.
41-42	Brass bowls	..	..	..	..	Purchased
43-46	Circular stone capitals	..	..	..	..	Removed from Warangal
47	Rectangular ceiling slab	..	..	..	..	Do.
48-50	Sanads	..	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX P—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description					How acquired
51	China cup	..	..	..	..	Removed from Warangal
52	Mušaqâb	..	..	..	..	Do.
53	Zafar Nâma Timûri (Manuscript)	..	..	..	..	Purchased
54-55	Indian Paintings	..	..	..	..	Do.
56	Brass Diplakshmi	..	..	..	..	Do.
57	Story of Hira and Rânja (Illustrated MS.)	..	..	..	..	Do.
58	Bidrî Sailâbghî	..	..	..	..	Do.
59	Bidrî Āstâba	..	..	..	..	Do.
60	Ghorî (China)	..	..	..	..	Do.
61	Enamelled Āstâba	..	..	..	..	Do.
62-63	Enamelled Plates	..	..	..	..	Do.
64-65	Jade fan handles	..	..	..	..	Do.
66	Jade ring for archery	..	..	..	..	Do.
67-68	Enamelled plates	..	..	..	..	Do.
69-70	Enamelled cups	..	..	..	..	Do.
71	Bidrî tray with seven boxes	..	..	..	..	Do.
72	Spear	..	..	..	..	Do.
73	Spittoons (Panchrasî)	..	..	..	..	Do.
74-75	Brass Sailâbghî and Āstâba	..	..	..	..	Do.
76-78	Brass Pûja Utensils	..	..	..	..	Do.
79	Image	..	..	..	..	Do.
80	Katâr-like nut-cracker	..	..	..	..	Do.
81	Gurz with gold work on handle	..	..	..	..	Do.
82-83	Qur'ân Sharîfs (Manuscripts)	..	..	..	..	Do.
84	Qur'ân Sharîf, in two parts (Manuscript)	..	..	..	..	Do.
85	Stone axe-head	..	..	..	..	Presented by Mr. Ali-muddin
86	Broken stone axe-head	..	..	..	..	Do.
87	Painted Pottery piece	..	..	..	..	Do.
88	Male image in four pieces	..	..	..	..	Presented

APPENDIX P—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
89-99	Stone bullets picked from Asai battlefield	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani, Director of Archaeology
100	Danda with strap (Chinese)	Purchased through the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur
101	Box containing fork, spoon, knife, tooth-prick, ear-cleaner and a small cup with silver tray	Do.
102	Red and white stone dish	Do.
103	Red and white stone cup	Do.
104	Kettle with cup	Do.
105	Prayer-wheel silver case	Do.
106	Harness with stirrups	Do.
107	Saddle with stirrups	Do.
108-11	Red wooden flower vase	Do.
112	Velvet brocade gown	Do.
113-14	Square piece of brocade work	Do.
115	Blue Kamkhāb piece	Do.
116	Violet velvet piece with brocade panels	Do.
117	Carpet piece black brocade	Do.
118	Dupatta of white cotton brocade	Do.
119	Shawl, bluish and green	Do.
120	Shawl of red design	Do.
121	Inscriptional tablet (Nāgarī) Yādava	Transferred
122	China Ghori	Purchased
123	Chhura	Do.
124	A male figure with moustaches	Presented by D. B. Trevor
125	Corcopus Phoenicoptrus Chlorigastes	Purchased
126	Turtur Senegalensis Camba Vensis	Do.
127	Streptopelia	Do.
128	Nepipterus devancelli	Do.
129	Pterocles	Do.
130	Lobipluria	Do.

APPENDIX P. -*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
131	Colurita	... Purchased
132	Museadivora	... Do
133	Pterocles	... Do
134	Porzana	... Do
135	Pirdicula Astartea Asiatica	... Do
136	Turnix Susentator	... Do
137	Rusted pot with spout	... Taluqdar Sahib, Aurangabad
138	Rusted plate	... Do
139	Copy of the Suhala Jataka from Ajanta	... Prepared for the Museum
140-152	Jaina Images (Tirthankaras)	... Discovered at Kadkal, in the Raighur District
153	Inscribed pedestal of a Jaina image	... Do.
154-159	Jaina images (Tirthankaras) broken	... Do.
160-161	Silver coated chairs with tiger bust	... Nawab Ghalib Jung's collection lent to the Museum by the Court of Wards Department
162	Silver sofa with circular back	... Do.
163-164	Silver chair with tiger busts as arms	... Do.
165	Silver sofa with circular back	... Do.
166-169	Silver chairs, armless engraved	... Do.
170	Silver round table	... Do.
171	Silver three-seats chair	... Do.
172-173	Silver chairs	... Do.
174	Silver four-seats chair	... Do.
175-176	Silver and gold chairs engraved	... Do.
177-178	Rectangular silver sofas	... Do.
179-180	Silver cots	... Do.
181	Square wooden stool with silver work	... Do.
182	Silver carriage, four-wheeled	... Do.
183-184	Embroidered carpets	... Do.
185	Enlarged photo of Nawab Ghalib Jung	... Do.

APPENDIX P—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
186	Marble throne with loose parts .. ..	..	..	..	Nawab Ghalib Jung's collection lent to the Museum by the Court of Wards Department
187	Oil painting of His Highness Nawab Mir Mahibub Ali Khan, the late Nizam				Do.
188	Engraved knife with jade handle .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
189	Sword with handle studded with precious stones .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
190	China plate .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
191-192	Silver stick with tiger-shaped handle .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
193-194	Wooden sofas, engraved .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
195	Wooden table, engraved .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
196-197	Rose-water sprinklers .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
198	Silver Āftāba .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
199	Laila and Majnūn (Illustrated MS.) .. ..	..	..	..	Purchased
200	Qur'ān Sharīf (MS.) .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
201	Bhagwat Gita in Hindi (MS.) .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
202-203	Palm leaf books (MSS.) .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
204	Colonel Meadows Taylor's Almirah .. ..	..	..	..	Removed from the Collector's Office, Osmanabad
205	Do. Do. wooden shelf .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
206	Wooden 'Ammāri .. ..	..	..	..	Nawab Ghalib Jung's collection lent to the Museum by the Court of Wards Department
207-234	Neolithic implements .. ..	..	..	..	Presented
235	Pick of flint .. ..	..	..	..	Presented by the Copenhagen Museum
236	Hatchet .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
237	Scraper .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
238	Axe with pointed butt .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
239	Axe with thin butt .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
240	Axe with thick butt .. ..	..	..	..	Do.
241	Chisel .. ..	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX P. - *concl.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
242	Battle-axe	Presented by the Copenhagen Museum
243-245	Daggers	Do.
246	Saw	Do.
247-248	Arrow points	Do.
249	Dal Lake : Modern painting	Purchased
250	A Rajput	Do.
251	Motherhood	Do.
252	Meeting at the well	Do.
253	After the work	Do.
254	Study of Reflection : (Still life)	Do.
255	Hungarian Children in fields	Do.
256	'Selecting'	Do.
257	Horsemen in the Puszta	Do.
258	Mountain Lake near Regusa	Do.
259	The Letter	Do.

APPENDIX Q

Note on the coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

During the year under report 2,199 coins were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these 14 are of gold, 563 of silver and the remaining 1,622 are of copper. Of the silver coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

The source and metal of the coins are shown in the following table :—

How acquired	Metal			TOTAL
	Gold	Silver	Copper	
As Treasure Trove	14	560	1,622	2,195
Presented .. ..	..	3	..	3
TOTAL ..	14	563	1,622	2,199

The districts where coins have been found with the number and metal of coins are shown below :—

District	Metal			TOTAL
	Gold	Silver	Copper	
Ādilabād .. ..	..	110	..	110
Asafabād .. ..	..	..	1,035	1,035
Aurangabād .. ..	..	50	..	50
Baghat .. ..	..	..	312	312
Bidar .. ..	..	..	83	83
Gulbarga .. ..	..	99	..	99
Hyderabad .. ..	..	16	..	16
Karīmnagar	2	28	192	222
Medak .. ..	..	126	..	126
Nānded .. ..	..	14	..	14
Nizamabād .. ..	..	54	..	54
Raichūr	12	63	..	75
TOTAL ..	14	560	1,622	2,196

APPENDIX R—*concl.*

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	Remarks
19	AR	63	Purāna ..	First Taluqdar, Raichur T.T.*	Letter No. 4507, dated 13th Mihr, 1345 F.
20	AR	2	,, ..	Mint Master, H.E.H. the Nizam's Mint, Hyderabād T.T.*	Letter No. 1019-1920, 28th Mihr, 1345 F.
21	AR	6	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Medak T.T.*	Letter No. 7176, dated 7th Abān, 1345 F.

T.T.*=Treasure Trove

Gold	..	..	14
Silver	..	..	563
Copper	..	..	1,622
			<hr/>
	TOTAL	..	2,199

APPENDIX S

*List of Books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1345 Faṣī
(1935-36 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
1	Annual report of the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the years 1341 and 1342 Faṣī	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
2	<i>Brinyon, L.</i> . Chinese Art	Purchased
3-4	<i>Fergusson, J.</i> . Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vols. I & II	Do.
5	<i>Paine, I. Jr.</i> . Japanese Screen Painting, Birds, Flowers and Animals from the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston	Do.
6	<i>Hundred Masterpieces</i> —Victoria and Albert Museum—Early Christian and Mediæval with introduction by Eric Maclagan	Do.
7	<i>Hundred Masterpieces</i> —Victoria and Albert Museum—Moham-madan and Oriental with introduction by Eric Maclagan	Do.
8	<i>Ajanthya til Chitra Kala</i> , Marathi Translation by Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., of 'Ajanta ki Naqqashī' (a lecture delivered in Urdu by Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E.)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
EPIGRAPHY		
9	Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 12 The Kannada Inscription of Kopbal, edited by C. R. Krishnamra Charlu	Do.
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS		
10	<i>Bendrey, V. S.</i> : <i>Tārīkh-i-Ilāhī</i> ..	Purchased
11	<i>Aiyar, K. V. S.</i> ; Historical Sketches of Ancient Deccan ..	Do.
12	<i>Khan, M. F.</i> ; A History of Administrative Reform in Hydera-bad State	Do.
13	<i>Khan, Yusuf Husam, D.Lit.</i> : <i>Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh I</i> ..	Do.
14	<i>Law, B. C.</i> : Geography of Early Buddhism	Do.
15	<i>Rao, N. J.</i> : The Age of Mahabharat	Do.
16	<i>Saltoe, B. A.</i> : <i>Dr.</i> : Wild Tribes in Indian History ..	Do.
17	<i>Yazdani, G., O.B.E.</i> ; Deccan ki Zamān-i-Maqabī Tarīkh ki Yadgārīn (A talk broadcast from the Hyderabad Radio Station)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
18	<i>Cambridge History of India</i> , Vol. III	Purchased
JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, REPORTS, ETC.		
19	<i>Journal of Hyderabad Geological Survey</i> , Vol. II, Part I ..	Do.

APPENDIX S—*concl.*

Serial No.	Title			Remarks
20		<i>Records of the Indian Museum, Vol. XXXVI, 1934 (Index)</i>		Presented by the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta
21-23	Do.	do., Vol. XXXVII, Parts 2, 3 & 4 ..		Do.
24	Do.	do., Vol. XXXVII, 1935 (Index) ..		Do.
25	Do.	do., Vol. XXXVIII, Part 1 ..		Do.
26		<i>Report of the Zoological Survey of India for the years 1932 to 1935</i>		Do.
27		<i>Memoirs of the Indian Museum, Vol. XI, No. 3</i> ..		Do
28		<i>Annual Report of the Educational Department of His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's Estate for 1344 Fasli</i>		Presented by the Estate
29		<i>Annual Report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending March 1935</i>		Presented
30		<i>Annual Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India for 1934-35, Bombay</i>		Do.
31-34		<i>Islamic Culture, Vol. X, Parts 1 to 4</i> ..		Purchased
35		<i>Gibson, S. ; Stamps of Foreign Countries, Part II</i> ..		Do.

APPENDIX T

Statement of expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1345 E. (1935-36 A.C.)

			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries :—								
Curator (300—20—500)	..	..	..	4,800	0	0		
Establishment	..	..	..	6,576	0	0		
Temporary Establishment	..	..	..	1,800	0	0		
							13,176	0
Contingencies :—								
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	1,068	2	0		
Extra Contingencies —								
Livery of peons	..	..	..	166	0	7		
Purchase of books	..	..	..	42	0	4		
Furniture	..	..	..	560	10	0		
Electricity	..	..	..	88	11	6		
Water tax	..	..	..	27	0	0		
Purchase of exhibits	..	..	..	1,262	3	4		
Preservation of exhibits	..	..	..	477	5	4		
							1,739	8
GRAND TOTAL	..		O.S.	10,898	10	1		
			(B.G.)	14,484	8	8		

APPENDIX U

List of articles found during the excavations at Maski and the survey of Pre-historic Sites in the Raichur District

Serial No.	Description					Place	Site
1-20	Flakes	..	..	..	..	Asokan Edict	..
21-38	Pieces of painted pottery	..	..	..	..	"	"
39	Lapis lazuli beads (16)	..	..	..	..	"	"
40	Green Bangle pieces (35)	..	..	..	..	"	"
41	Red beads (55)	..	..	..	..	"	"
42	Crystal beads, etc. (16)	..	..	..	..	"	"
43	Yellow beads (30)	..	..	..	..	"	"
44	Red transparent beads	..	..	..	..	"	"
45	Chank beads	..	..	..	..	"	"
46	Chank piece with a hole	..	..	..	..	"	"
47	Bangle pieces, glass (50)	..	..	..	..	"	"
48	Chank bangle pieces (8)	..	..	..	..	"	"
49-64	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	"
65-86	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	Site II
86A	Copper coin, Nāgari legend	..	..	..	..	"	"
87	Bones	..	..	..	..	"	Site III
88-108	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	"
109-203	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	Site IV
204-208	Pieces of pottery	..	..	..	..	"	"
209	Beads (4)	..	..	..	..	"	"
210	Carnelian beads (14)	..	..	..	..	"	"
211	Conch beads (11)	..	..	..	..	"	"
212-213	Black pots	..	..	..	..	"	"
214	Broken reddish pot	..	..	..	..	"	"
215	Broken lid	..	..	..	..	"	"
216-400	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	Site V
401	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	"
402	Beads	..	..	..	..	"	"
402A	Chinese coin	..	..	..	..	"	"

APPENDIX U—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				Place	Site
403-446	Flakes	...	...	...	Asokan Edict	Site VI
447	Perforated pottery piece	...	...	...	“	“
448	Pottery piece, tripod (broken)	...	...	...	“	“
449	Do. do.	...	...	...	“	“
450	Spout, pottery piece	...	...	...	“	“
451-477	Flakes	...	...	...	Maski	Well
478	Bottom of an earthen pot	...	...	...	“	“
479	Carmelian beads (16)	...	...	...	Sultan Muhammad's Surface field, Maski	
480	Red beads (36)	...	...	...	“	“
481	Blackish beads (35)	...	...	...	“	“
482	Conch beads (32)	...	...	...	“	“
483	Conch bangles, pieces (28)	...	...	...	“	“
484	Conch bangles, pieces with lines (10)	...	...	...	“	“
485	Stone disc with a hole	...	...	...	“	“
486	Piece of black pottery with design	...	...	...	“	“
487	Disc with hole, pottery	...	...	...	“	“
488	Do. do.	...	...	...	“	“
489	Disc of clay	...	...	...	“	“
490	Baked clay pieces (3)	...	...	...	“	“
491-510	Neolithic implements	...	...	...	“	“
511-514	Pieces of stone with gold particles	...	...	...	“	“
515-518	Neolithic implements	...	...	...	“	“
519-522	Stone pieces with gold particles	...	...	...	“	“
523-540	Flakes	...	...	...	“	Surface A
541-546	Pieces of pottery with design	...	...	...	“	“
547	Iron slag	...	...	...	“	“
548	Conch bangle pieces (33)	...	...	...	“	“
549	Bangles, glass pieces (6)	...	...	...	“	“
550	Miscellaneous beads (10)	...	...	...	“	“
551	Conch beads (32)	...	...	...	“	“

APPENDIX U—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description				Place	Site
552	Red beads (5)	..	..	..	Sultan Muhammad's field, Maski	Surface A
553	Terra-cotta horse (broken)	..	..	..	..	Surface B
554	Piece of pottery	..	..	..	..	..
555	Conch beads (12)	..	..	..	..	Surface C
556-558	Broken crucibles	..	..	..	..	..
559	Terra-cotta figurine head	..	..	..	..	..
560-562	Neolithic implements	..	..	..	..	..
563	Conch bangle pieces (30)	..	..	..	..	..
564	Beads reddish (10)	..	..	..	..	..
565	Conch beads (25)	..	..	..	..	..
566	Red beads	..	..	..	..	..
567	Pieces of bangles (glass 10)	..	..	..	..	..
568-605	Flakes, reddish	..	..	..	..	Surface D
606-778	Flakes	..	..	..	..	..
779-798	Flakes, black transparent	..	..	..	..	..
799-809	Flakes, whitish	..	..	..	..	..
810-832	Flakes, whitish transparent	..	..	..	..	..
833-857	Flakes, yellowish transparent	..	..	..	..	..
858-869	Neolithic celts	..	..	..	..	..
870	Beads, terra-cotta (3)	..	..	..	..	..
871	Conch beads (59)	..	..	..	..	..
872	Beads, white (14)	..	..	..	..	..
873	Beads, bluish (21)	..	..	..	..	..
874	Beads, yellowish (31)	..	..	..	..	..
875	Beads, white conch (80)	..	..	..	..	..
876-877	Do. (81) and (52)	..	..	..	..	..
878	Andhra Seal	..	..	..	..	..
879-880	White beads, conch (80) and (73)	..	..	..	..	..
881-882	Beads, red (58) and (90)	..	..	..	..	..
883	Beads, blackish cubical (18)	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX U—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	Place	Site
884	Beads, bluish (75)	Sultan Muhammad's field, Maski	Surface D
885-886	Beads, crystal (18)	"	"
887	Beads, bluish and greenish (30)	"	"
888-890	Pieces of bangle, conch (12), (40) and (30)	"	Site C
891	Rings, conch (7)	"	"
892	Crystal pieces (14)	"	"
893	Pieces of coloured crystal (20)	"	Site D
894	Bangle pieces, bluish	"	"
895	Pieces of bangles, yellow and green	"	"
896	Do. do	"	"
897	Do. blue	"	"
898	Do. green	"	"
899	Do. yellow	"	"
900	Do. green	"	"
901-903	Do. do.	"	"
904	Pottery vase, blackish polish	"	"
905	Small pot	"	"
906	Big pot, red	"	"
907	Big pot, red	"	"
908-920	Pieces of pottery	"	"
920	Piece of pottery with elephant	"	"
921	Pieces of pottery with broken figurine	"	"
922	Terra-cotta figurine, fragmentary	"	"
923	Terra-cotta headless figurine	"	"
924	Pottery disc with design	"	"
925	Terra-cotta bust	"	"
926	Terra-cotta head	"	"
927	Terra-cotta dwarf	"	"
928-939	Terra-cotta wheels	"	"
940	Terra-cotta piece	"	"

APPENDIX U—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description					Place	Site
941-1120	Flakes	..	..	..	..	Sultan Muhammad's field, Maski	Site E
1121	White beads, conch (55)	..	..	..	..	"
1122	Do. do. (75)	..	..	..	..	"
1123	White beads, conch (50)	..	..	..	..	"	Surface E
1124-25	Green beads (95)	..	..	..	..	"
1126	Carnelian beads (50)	..	..	..	..	"
1127	White conch ring	..	..	..	..	"
1128-31	White bangle pieces (25), (20), (30) and (35)	..	..	..	..	"
1132	Bangle pieces, green	..	..	..	..	"
1133	Bangle pieces	..	..	..	..	"
1134	Bangle pieces, bluish	..	..	..	..	"
1135	Bangle pieces, yellow and green	..	..	..	..	"
1136	Bangle pieces, yellow, etc.	..	..	..	..	"
1137-39	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	"
1140	Terra-cotta cube, hollow	..	..	..	..	"
1141	Pottery, <i>Kunda</i>	..	..	..	..	"
1142	Pot, small	..	..	..	..	"
1143	Pottery <i>Kunda</i>	..	..	..	..	"
1144	Pottery <i>Kunda</i> broken	..	..	..	..	"
1145	Broken pottery with spout	..	..	..	..	"
1146	Broken round lid in two pieces	..	..	..	..	"
1147	Pot broken	..	..	..	..	"
1148	Pieces of terra-cotta with figure of elephant in relief	..	..	..	..	"
1149	Pottery wheel	..	..	..	..	"
1150	Pottery bust	..	..	..	..	"
1151	Piece of pottery with design	..	..	..	..	"
1152-58	Pieces of pottery	..	..	..	..	"
1159-66	Neolithic implements	..	..	..	..	"
1167	White beads, conch (4)	..	..	..	Hallikathenhatti	..	....
1168	Green black beads (20)	..	..	..	"	..	....

APPENDIX V--*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	Place	Site
1169	Beads, green and blue ..	Hallikathenhatti ..	....
1170	Beads, black (66) ..	" ..	....
1171-85	Crucibles ..	" ..	....
1186	Soft stone Ganesh ..	Suledubba ..	....
1187	Soft stone bust of Buddha ..	" ..	....
1188	Soft stone Ganesh ..	" ..	....
1189-91	Soft stone Yonis ..	" ..	....
1192-93	Do. cylindrical pieces ..	" ..	....
1204	Pieces of bangles ..	Hallikathenhatti ..	....
1205-6	Pieces of bangles, yellow ..	" ..	....
1207	Two gold coins ..	" ..	....
1208	Fragmentary Yoni Linga ..	" ..	....
1209	Stone Chakra ..	" ..	....
1210	Ganesh ..	" ..	....
1211-21	Neolithic implements ..	Watgal ..	....
1222-33	Flakes ..	Machnur ..	....
1234-35	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....
1236-40	Flakes ..	Honhalli ..	....
1250-56	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....
1257-70	Flakes ..	Sirwär ..	....
1271-72	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....
1273-88	Flakes ..	Navalkal ..	....
1289-90	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....
1291-98	Flakes ..	Annhusür ..	....
1299	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....
1300	Do. ..	" ..	....
1301-4	Flakes ..	Gobarkallur ..	....
1305-11	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....
1312-20	Flakes ..	Wandalli ..	....
1321-22	Neolithic implements ..	" ..	....

APPENDIX U—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description					Place	Site
1323-30	Flakes	..	..	..	..	Yeragunty	..
1331-34	Pieces of pottery	..	..	..	..	"	..
1335-41	Flakes	..	..	..	..	Gaudūr	..
1342-56	Do.	..	..	..	..	Kotegāl	..
1357-08	Neolithic implements	..	..	..	..	"	..
1409-29	Flakes	..	..	..	..	Kautāl	..
1430-40	Neolithic implements	..	..	..	..	"	..
1441-42	Do.	..	..	..	..	Alisindi Hill	..
1443-58	Do.	..	..	..	..	Annandgāl	..
1459-67	Do.	..	..	..	..	Hālapūr	..
1468-73	Do.	..	..	..	..	Kerhāli	..
1474-1532	Do.	..	..	..	..	Bellamrayan Gudda	..
1533-41	Flakes	..	..	..	..	Rodalkunda	..
1542-46	Neolithic implements	..	..	..	..	"	..
1547-48	Flakes	..	..	..	..	"	..
1549-92	Neolithic implements	..	..	..	..	"	..
1593-07	Do.	..	..	..	..	"	..
1608-32	Do.	..	..	..	..	Maski	..
							Site D

ILLUSTRATIONS



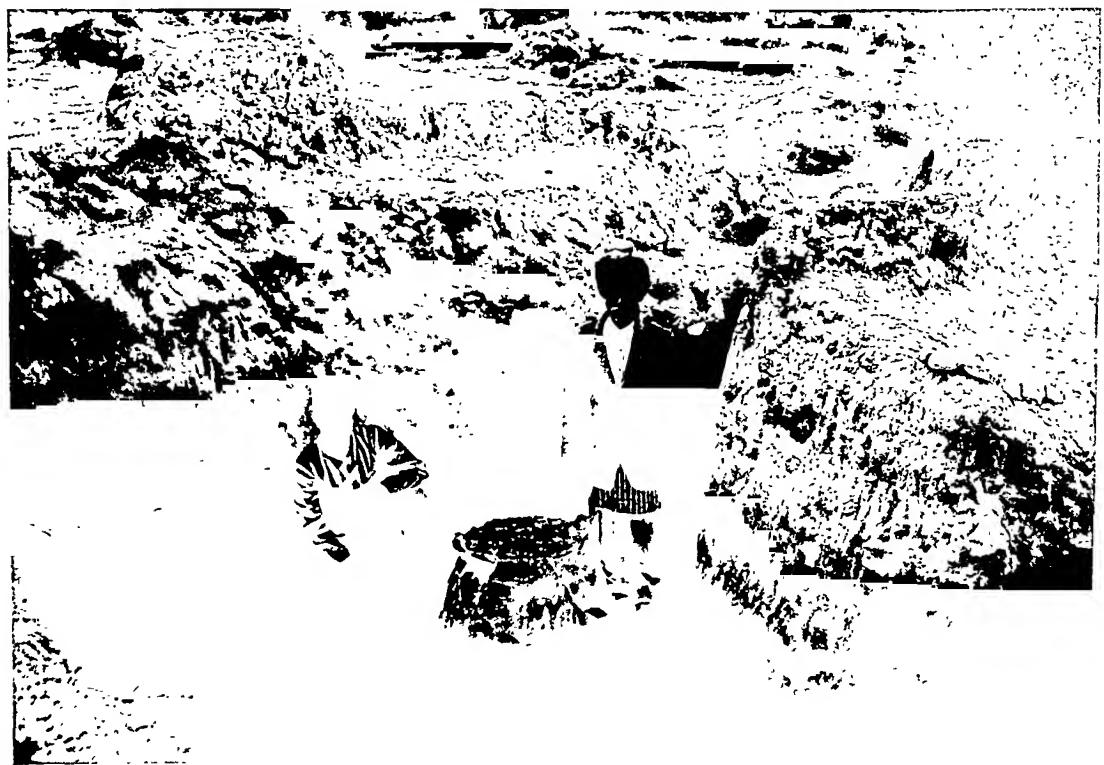
(a) EXCAVATIONS OF THE NATURAL CAVERNS, NEAR THE ASOKAN EDICT: MASKI, RAICHUR DISTRICT



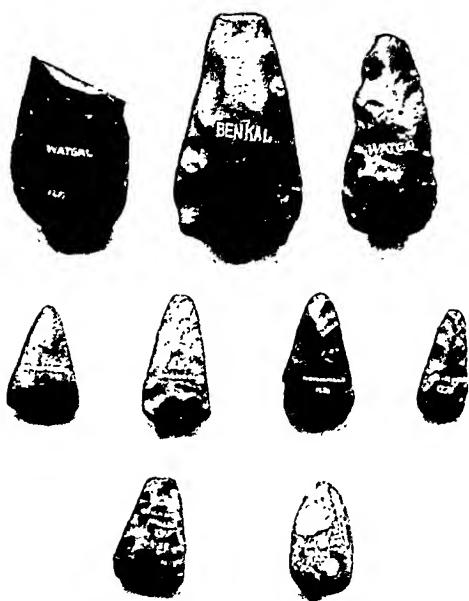
(b) EXCAVATIONS IN SULTAN MUHAMMAD'S FIELD: MASKI



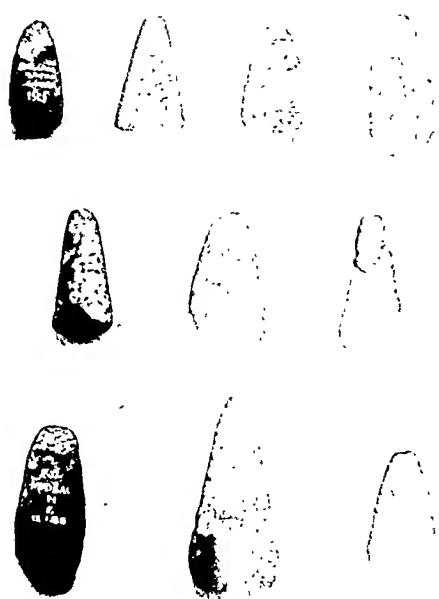
(a) SIFTING THE EARTH FOR MINOR ANTIQUITIES: MASKĪ EXCAVATIONS



(b) A FUNERARY URN: MASKĪ EXCAVATIONS



(a) STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM PREHISTORIC SITES:
RAICHUR DISTRICT



(b) ANOTHER SET



(c) ANOTHER SET



(d) FLINT NEEDLES AND SCRAPERS, MANJEE

(a) FRAGMENTS OF PAINTED POTTERY: MASKI EXCAVATIONS



(b) TERRACOTTA FIGURINES: MASKI EXCAVATIONS





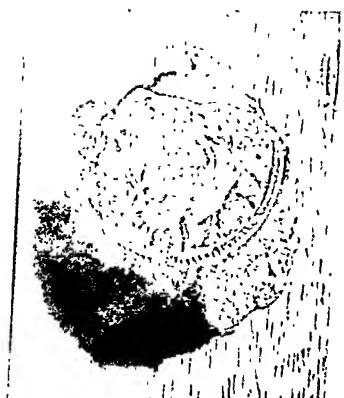
(a) TERRACOTTA DISCS: MASKI EXCAVATIONS



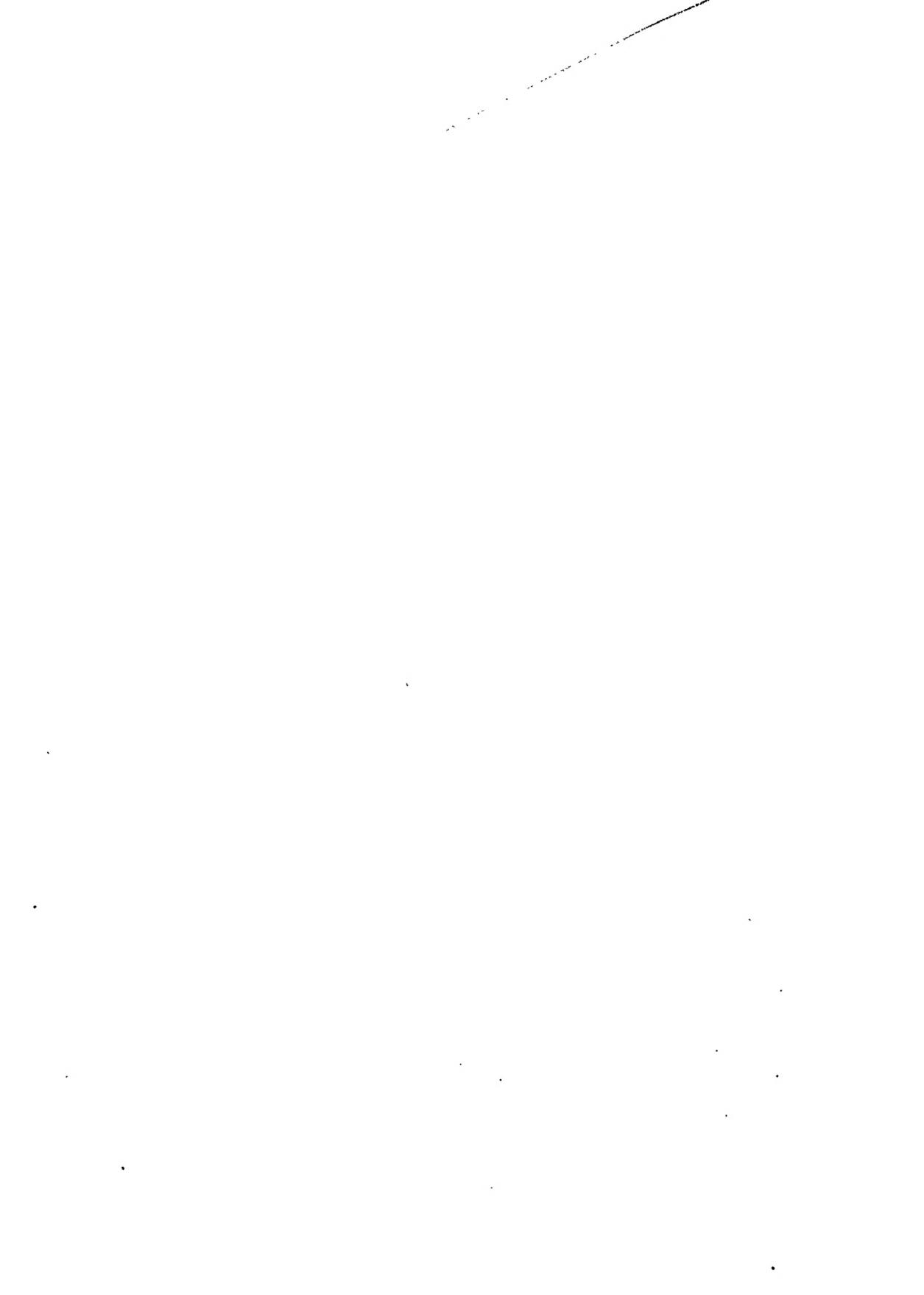
(b) A SEGMENT OF A CARVED UTENSIL

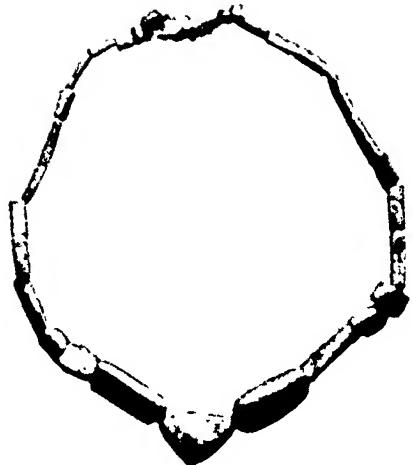


(c) A TERRACOTTA FIGURINE (HORSE):
MASKI EXCAVATIONS



(d) A SEAL: MASKI EXCAVATIONS

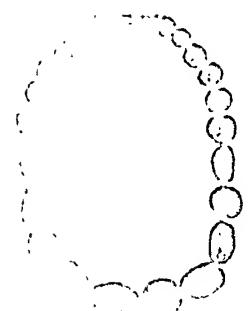




(a) Twist Beads. Maski Excavations



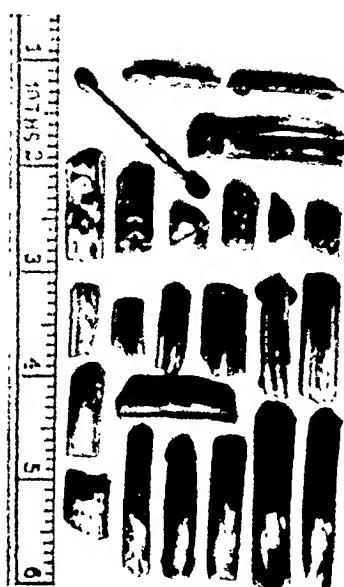
(b) Corsetry Beads with Large Discs. Maski Excavations



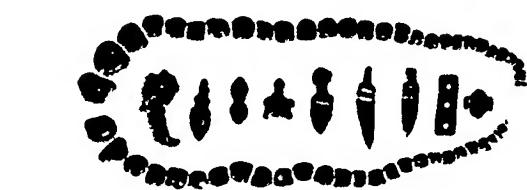
(c) Small Beads. Maski Excavations



(d) Stone Beads. Maski Excavations

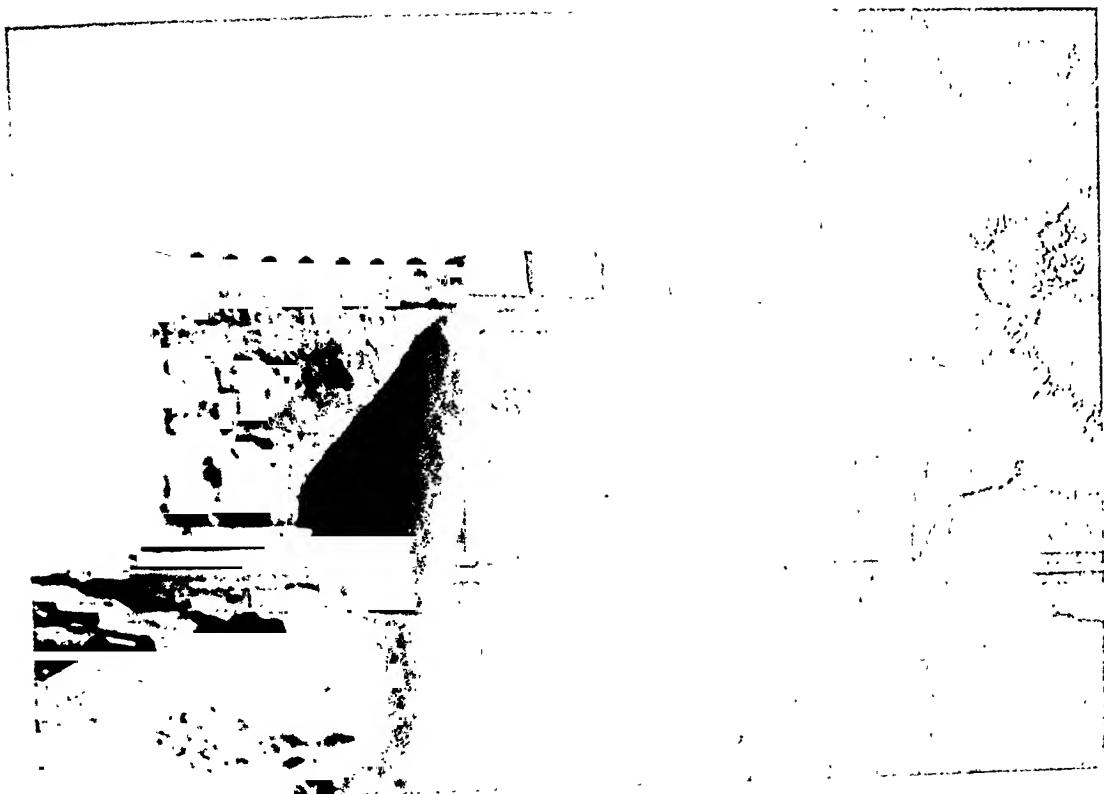


(e) PIECES OF GLASS BANGLES. Maski EXCAVATIONS



(f) CONCH BANGLES. BEADS AND OTHER ORNAMENTS: Maski EXCAVATIONS

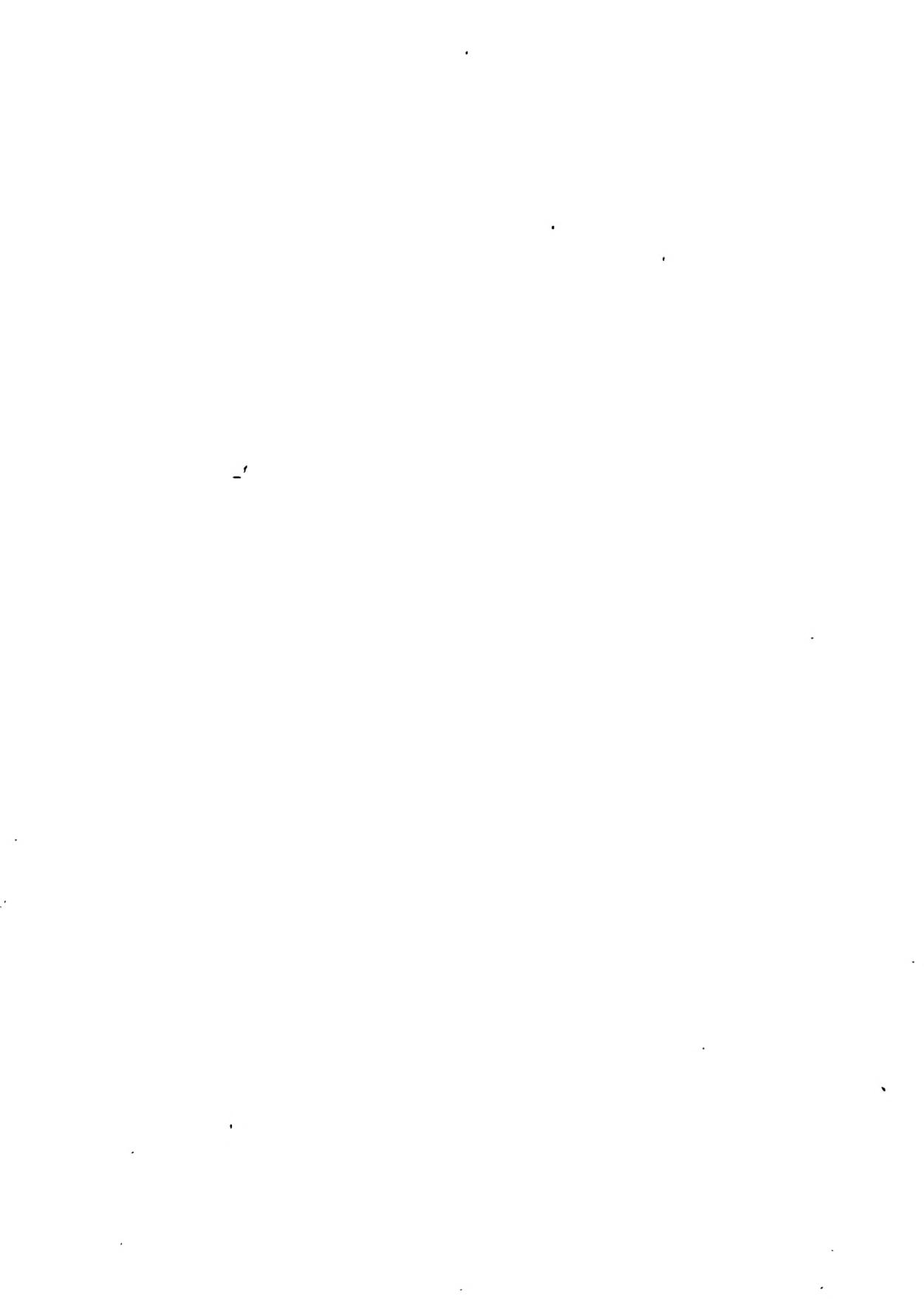




(a) Mak



(b) A PAIR OF GISLI, CARVING ON MAIK ARJUNS TEMPLE: MASKI

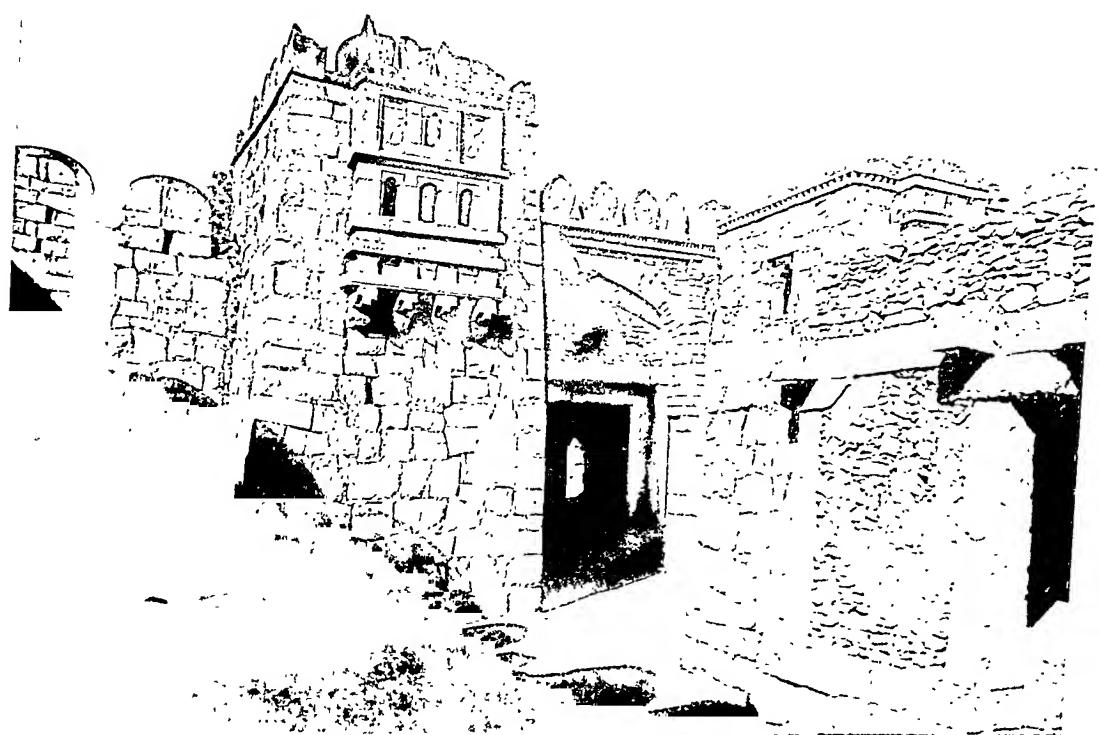




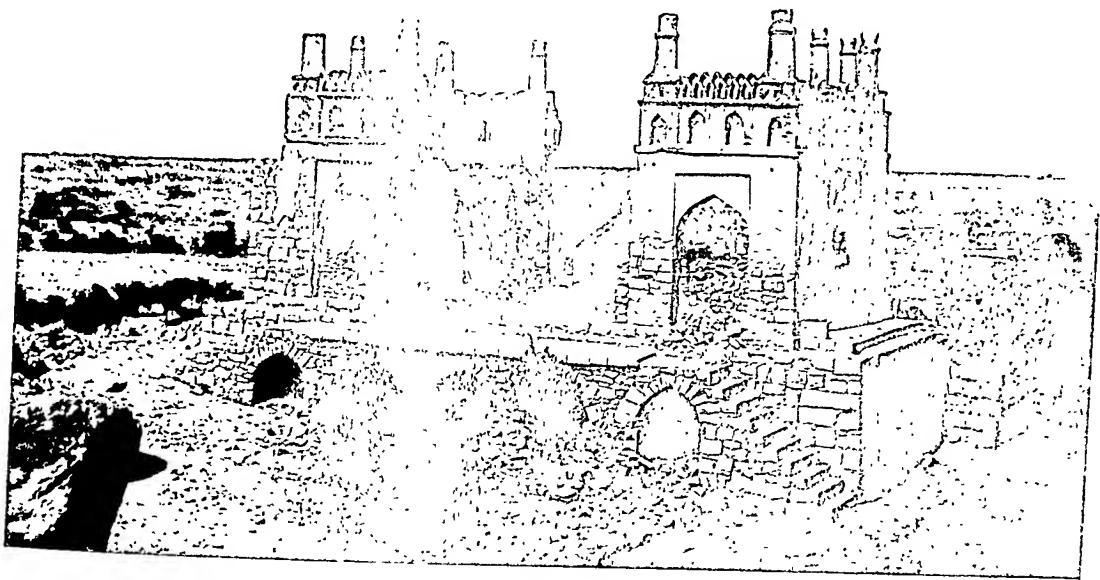




(a) MUDGAL FORT, NAICHLUR DISTRICT, GUJARAT.



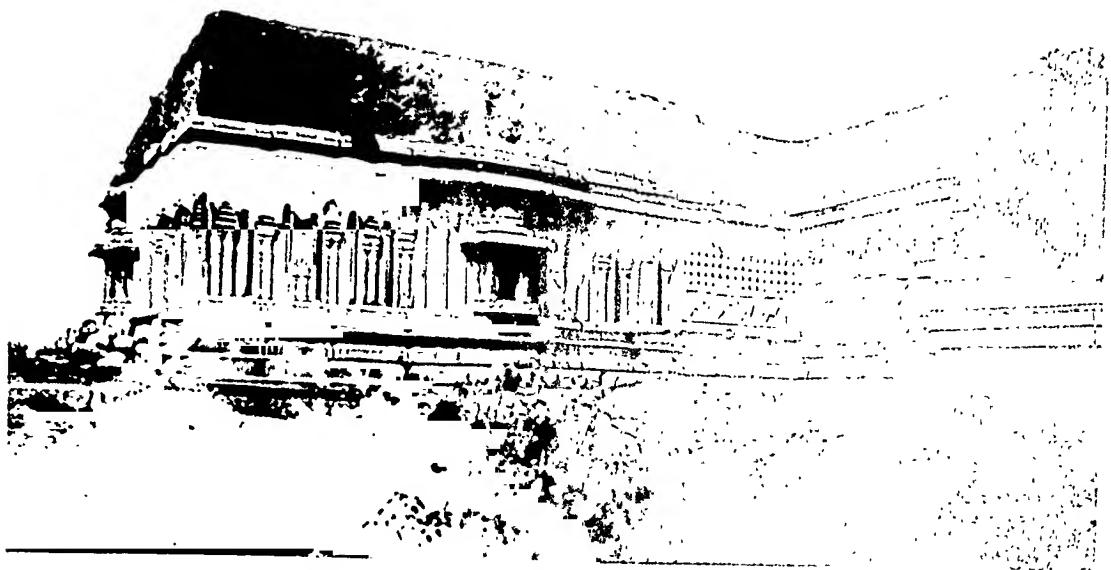
(b) A GATEWAY: MUDGAL FORT



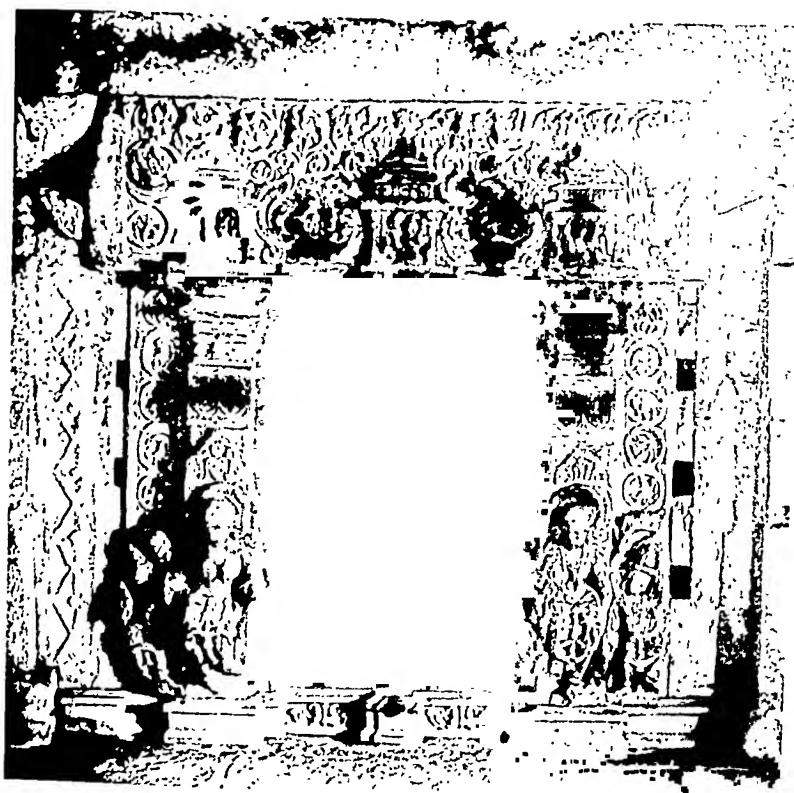
(a) THE MOSQUE OF THE BALAHISAR (CITADEL) MUDGAL FORT



(b) THE TEMPLES AT GABBUR: RAICHUR DISTRICT



(a) A SAIVITE TEMPLE: GABBUR, RAICHUR DISTRICT

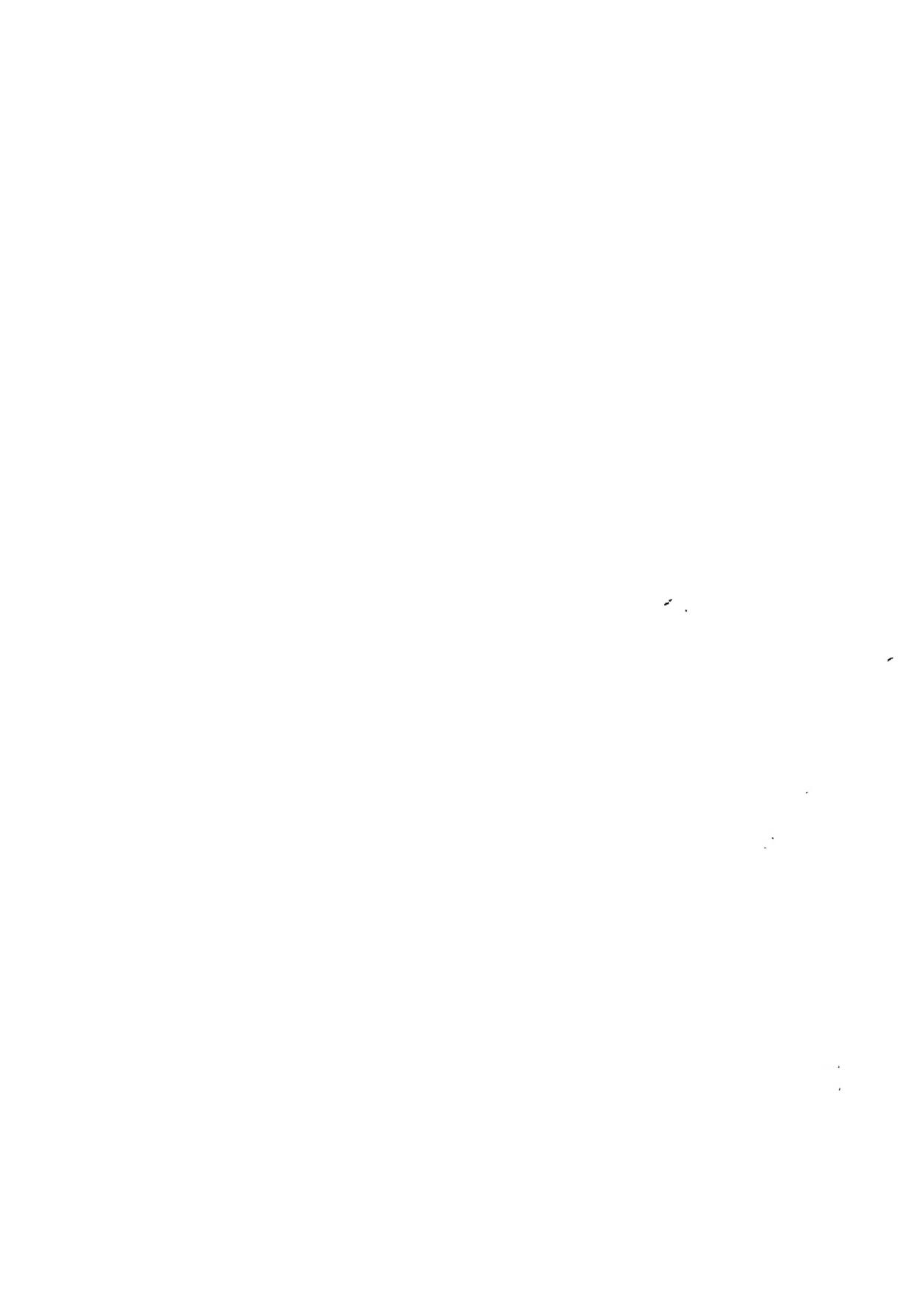


(b) THE SAME: SHRINE DOOR



(a) THE FORT: BAITĀLBĀRĪ, AURANGĀBĀD DISTR.







(a) A TEMPLE AT KATCHIPUR, WARANGAL DISTRICT: BEFORE RESTORATION



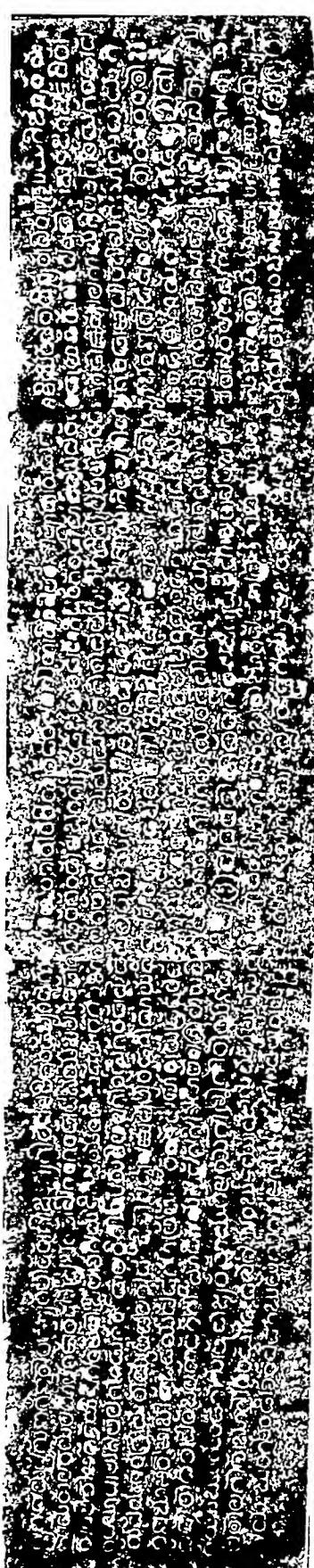




(a) DELHI DARWĀZA, AURANGĀBĀD: BEFORE RESTORATION



(b) THE SAME: AFTER RESTORATION



RAICHUR FORT INSCRIPTION